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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR

1918



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1918



WASHINGTON
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1918

*Gift
Prof W. H. Hobbs
2-20-33*

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ANNUAL REPORT SECRETARY OF WAR, 1918.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 5, 1918.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

In transmitting to you, as I do herewith, the reports of the several bureaus of the War Department, I am conscious that no summary description of their contents or of the activities of the War Department during the past year can be written which will do justice to the devoted labors of those who have contributed to the mobilization, training, equipment, and use of the Army. An adequate account of the activities of the department for the year now ending can be written only in the long reaches of historical inquiry when there will be time and opportunity to examine in detail not merely the statistical exhibits which tell in numbers of men and guns what America did, but also to appraise the contributions of patriotic zeal and service which came from field and factory, from civilian and soldier alike and which represent in their aggregate the life of the Nation concentrated upon a single purpose—the devotion of all we have and all we are to the preservation of the ideals which have made us a free people and which we were called upon to vindicate in the interest both of our own continued freedom and freedom for others.

The reports which are herewith transmitted tell in some detail of the problems presented to the War Department, and the results attained. A few illustrative figures, however, show the real limits of the story ultimately to be told:

The size of the Army has increased from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918, from 190,000 to 3,665,000 men, of whom more than 2,000,000 were in France. The appropriations for the War Department, on the executive side alone, were increased in that period from \$2,000,000 a year to \$20,000,000; and the civilian employees had increased from about 2,000 to about 25,000. For the year ending June 30, 1918, the appropriations for the support of the military establishment aggregated \$8,000,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1919, the appropriations aggregate \$15,300,000,000.

The organization to expend these vast sums involved on every hand cooperation from the regularly established departments of the Government in Washington and the special boards exercising pow-

ers given by the Congress to the President and by him apportioned to agencies created for the special emergencies presented by the war. Without this cooperation it would have been impossible to do the things which have been done, and I refrain from referring to particular services rendered to the department by these agencies only because the zeal of this cooperation has been so generous and un-failing that even the mention of special instances would be a recital too long for the necessary limits of this report.

Hostilities ceased on the 11th of November, and immediately the vast machinery of the department was turned to the question of demobilizing the Army and returning the soldiers to their homes and occupations. An immediate start was likewise made in the intricate business of closing up contracts for the manufacture of war supplies and materials, and we are now engaged in seeking to release to their normal pursuits the labor of the country and to free for civilian uses the resources of the country which were so exclusively aggregated to create and support our Army in the field.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS.

The first units of the American Expeditionary Force reached France in June, 1917. With remarkable foresight the Comanding General, John J. Pershing, immediately set about laying the foundations for a big American Army. Docks were built, miles of railroad were laid, machine shops and storage depots were constructed, training areas were laid out. While the force in France and in immediate prospect numbered but few thousands, essential preparations were made for an army mounting into the millions.

Until this groundwork was well under way large shipments of troops could not be handled, but before the end of the year five divisions had reached France—the First and Second Divisions of Regulars, the Twenty-sixth Division from New England, and the Forty-second and Forty-first, known as the Rainbow and Sunset Divisions. By the end of October American units had entered the line in quiet sectors in the Vosges, and in November engineers from the Twenty-sixth Division took part in the British engagement at Cambrai.

During the fall and winter American troops received the intensive training in modern warfare which made them able to lead later at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

On March 21 the storm of the German offensive broke. Under the stress of the situation unity of command was effected and by the direction of the President Gen. Pershing immediately placed his

forces, numbering at that time about 343,000, at the disposal of Marshal Foch.

During the ensuing months American troops were on trial in the eyes of Europe. A huge army, hastily gathered, consisting largely of inexperienced troops, they upheld the finest traditions of the service. To a large extent at first they relieved French and British divisions in quiet sectors, making these experienced divisions available for service at crucial points. Then as the American troops showed their fighting qualities and the emergency became more acute, they were thrown into the hottest of the battle. At Cantigny on May 28, troops of the First Division fought their first real engagement and carried it through successfully. On June 4, the Second Division of Regulars and Marines went into the line on the Marne, where the Germans were driving toward Paris. On June 15, they met the triumphantly advancing enemy in the Belleau Woods, stopped his advance and in an impetuous charge drove his column back more than 900 yards. It was a brilliant demonstration of the quality of our troops and among the weary French and British soldiers in the trenches the word flew from mouth to mouth that the Americans were first-class fighting men.

The attack on Paris had been definitely stayed by the fine strategy and desperate resistance of the French and American troops. But on July 15 the enemy resumed the attack from Chateau Thierry eastward to the Argonne. Six American divisions were thrown into the line at Chateau Thierry with several more in reserve. Three days later the drive had been stopped and Marshal Foch launched his offensive.

From that time the story is one of allied attack and German retreat. In blow after blow which the Commander in Chief of the allied armies struck at the German line, American troops took a conspicuous part. On September 12 the First American Army under the personal direction of Gen. Pershing launched an attack on St. Mihiel and within twenty-four hours had pinched off that heavily fortified salient which had withstood attack through four years of war. The elimination of this salient, which had menaced eastern France, relieved the pressure on Verdun and made possible further advances north of that city.

Meanwhile the Twenty-seventh New York Division and the Thirtieth National Guard Division, with troops from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee; were operating with the British. The Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry, together with aviation and ambulance units operating on the Italian front, had a share in the great Italian victory. Small expeditionary forces were also established at Archangel and Vladivostok.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE.

From the point of view of military strategy, America's greatest contribution to the successful outcome of the war was the hotly contested battle of the Meuse, which resulted in cutting the main artery of the German supply system. Up through the middle of September the Germans were able to operate unmolested the Sedan-Mezières railway running parallel to the front and furnishing a base of supply for the whole line from Valenciennes to Metz. To cut this supply line at both ends and force withdrawal or capture on this entire front the British attacked in the north, and on September 26 Gen. Pershing drove in west of the Meuse with the First American Army. The first few days of fighting yielded considerable gains. Fully conscious of the gravity of the situation, the enemy threw in division after division of fresh troops; and during the ensuing weeks occurred the bitterest fighting in which American troops took part. The second week of October practically all available units—about 28 American divisions—were in the line. Progress could be made only a few yards at a time, but the continued hammering finally wore out the resistance of the enemy forces, and November 1 the American troops broke through. Day after day steady gains were made up the west bank of the Meuse, until, on November 7, the United States forces entered the outskirts of Sedan and definitely cut the German supply line. A day later the French forces came up on the left flank.

The meeting of French and American troops on this historic spot signalized the defeat of the German arms, a defeat as decisive and humiliating as that forced upon France 47 years before at the same spot. If there had been questions before as to the acceptance of the armistice terms, the allied advance culminating in this meeting at Sedan left no choice in the matter.

In the final campaign of the war American troops thus played a part in a triumph which was beyond all praise and which made them worthy comrades in arms with French and British veterans.

BATTLE CASUALTIES.

Returns on casualties in the Expeditionary Force up to November 18 are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Casualties reported to October 23.*

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Deaths | 53, 160 |
| Wounded | 179, 625 |
| Missing | 1, 160 |
| Prisoners | 2, 163 |
| Total | 236, 108 |

These figures include death from disease as well as battle casualties, slightly as well as severely wounded.

Deaths from battle alone would be about 36,000. About half the wounded reported probably suffered very slight injury.

It is interesting to compare these figures with losses in previous wars. In the Civil War the battle fatalities on the Union side were approximately 110,000. In the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese losses were 59,000 killed or died of wounds. In the Franco-Prussian War, German battle deaths were 28,600. In the Spanish-American War we lost less than 1,000 men in battle.

Compared with recently reported British battle deaths of 659,000 for the period of the war our losses were astonishingly light.

While we rejoice that our losses were no heavier we still bear in mind the thousands of homes throughout the country upon which the heavy burden of the war has fallen. To these homes the Nation owes a debt of fullest gratitude. From them has sprung unbounded courage to face hardship, heroic strength in battle, the Nation's power to right the wrongs of selfish despotism.

GROWTH OF THE ARMY.

At the date of the signing of the armistice over 25 per cent of the entire male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 31 were in military service. This represents a growth in the size of the Army in 19 months of nearly twentyfold, namely, from 189,674 in March, 1917, to 3,664,000 in November, 1918. The steps in this amazing growth are shown in Table 2, giving the strength of the forces under arms at different periods.

TABLE 2.—Strength of the Army in the United States and in the Expeditionary Force on the first of each month.

| Date. | In United States and foreign possessions. | In the American Expeditionary Forces. | Total. |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1917. | | | |
| Apr. 1..... | 190,000 | ..... | 190,000 |
| July 1..... | 480,000 | 20,000 | 500,000 |
| Aug. 1..... | 516,000 | 35,000 | 551,000 |
| Sept. 1..... | 646,000 | 45,000 | 691,000 |
| Oct. 1..... | 883,000 | 65,000 | 948,000 |
| Nov. 1..... | 996,000 | 104,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Dec. 1..... | 1,060,000 | 129,000 | 1,189,000 |
| 1918. | | | |
| Jan. 1..... | 1,149,000 | 176,000 | 1,325,000 |
| Feb. 1..... | 1,257,000 | 225,000 | 1,482,000 |
| Mar. 1..... | 1,386,000 | 253,000 | 1,639,000 |
| Apr. 1..... | 1,476,000 | 320,000 | 1,796,000 |
| May 1..... | 1,529,000 | 424,000 | 1,953,000 |
| June 1..... | 1,390,000 | 722,000 | 2,112,000 |
| July 1..... | 1,384,000 | 996,000 | 2,380,000 |
| Aug. 1..... | 1,365,000 | 1,293,000 | 2,658,000 |
| Sept. 1..... | 1,425,000 | 1,576,000 | 3,001,000 |
| Oct. 1..... | 1,599,000 | 1,834,000 | 3,433,000 |
| Nov. 1..... | 1,672,000 | 1,993,000 | 3,665,000 |

The growth shown by these figures is remarkable, not simply because of the physical and administrative difficulties involved, but especially because the traditions of the country have all been opposed to large armaments. The principle of the draft had for years been opposed by considerable numbers of the population. Yet in a brief 19 months more than three and a half million men were mobilized, housed, fully equipped with munitions and supplies, and the major part of them given a military training that enabled them to oppose successfully the soldiers of the most warlike of the European nations. This achievement is a tribute to the ability of Army leaders, trained in dealing with small forces, to adapt themselves with wonderful effectiveness to the new and tremendous task. It is a tribute to the hearty cooperation of every Government department. It is a tribute, above all else, to the ability and enthusiastic patriotism of the American people.

An interesting comparison may be drawn between the development of the British and the American expeditionary forces. The British forces in France climbed to one million men in the fall of 1915, and to a high figure of slightly more than two million troops in the summer of 1917, three years after England entered the war. In 19 months after the United States entered the war, we were represented overseas by an army of two million men. The growth of the American force was twice as rapid as that of the British force. It must be borne in mind that the British, practically from the beginning, used large numbers of men to fill gaps left by casualties, while the American forces could for many months apply practically every man to building up the force. But considering the difficulties of overseas shipment, of establishing thousands of miles of lines of communication, of mobilizing and supplying such an enormous army operating on foreign soil, the building up of the American Expeditionary Force must rank as one of the great military achievements of all time.

The rapidity of expansion of the Expeditionary Force, moreover, did not represent an exhaustion of the national resources in one sudden effort. Trained men and munitions and supplies were available at the same rate for months to come had there been need. The knowledge that America's plans were laid on this large scale was probably no small factor in the early termination of the war.

GROWTH OF SPECIAL SERVICES.

The increase in complexity and variety of services is as striking a feature of the new army as its tremendous growth. The size and relative numerical importance of the branches of the old army are shown in comparison with the new army in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Comparative strength of service March, 1917, and November, 1918.*

| | Old Army, March, 1917. | New Army, November, 1918. |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Infantry and machine gun..... | 85,000 | 974,000 |
| Engineer..... | 3,000 | 394,000 |
| Field Artillery and ammunition train..... | 9,000 | 389,000 |
| Medical..... | 7,000 | 300,000 |
| Quartermaster..... | 8,000 | 228,000 |
| Coast Artillery..... | 21,000 | 137,000 |
| Ordnance..... | 1,000 | 64,000 |
| Signal..... | 3,000 | 82,000 |
| Cavalry..... | 22,000 | 29,000 |
| Air Service..... | 0 | 202,000 |
| Motor Transport..... | 0 | 103,900 |
| Militia Bureau..... | 0 | 27,000 |
| Chemical Warfare..... | 0 | 18,000 |
| Tank..... | 0 | 14,000 |
| In training..... | | 549,000 |
| All other..... | 31,000 | 185,000 |
| Total..... | 190,000 | 3,665,000 |

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT.**DRAFT LEGISLATION.**

In my annual report dated November 20, 1917, I described in some detail the legislation and organization which made possible the raising of a great national army on the principle of universal liability to military service. At that time there was ample evidence that the selective draft was a swift, effective, and just means of securing the military strength necessary for the conduct of a great war. The experience of the past year has strongly reenforced that conviction.

It is a notable tribute to the country's enthusiastic support of the war program that, in spite of previous opposition to the principle of conscription, within a few months after the selective service law was passed the status of the drafted soldier was fully as honorable in the eyes of his associates and the country at large, as that of the enlisted man. It is pertinent to note in this connection that a record of desertions from the Army shows that the total number was much lower than in any of our previous wars, and of these a considerably smaller percentage occurred among drafted men than among those who were recruited through other sources.

The original selective service law of May 18, 1917, with its subsequent amendments, mobilized the man power of the Nation, between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive. Under the original and later acts, approximately 23,709,000 men were registered and slightly over 2,800,000 were inducted into the military service in a manner that was fair to the individual, efficacious in providing the Army with men as quickly as they could be equipped and utilized, and provocative of a minimum of disturbance to the industrial and economic life of the Nation.

After December 15, 1917, the administration of the law was greatly improved by the system of classification that was employed in the selection of men. The economic needs of the Nation required that men whose removal would interfere with its civic, family, industrial, and agricultural life should be taken in the order in which they could best be spared. On December 15 all exemptions that had previously been granted were annulled and all registrants were required to file questionnaires giving detailed information in regard to industrial status, and claims for exemption. Registrants were arranged in five classes in the inverse order of their importance to the economic interests of the Nation and the support of dependents. The men thus placed in Class I were first rendered liable for military service, those in the other four so-called deferred classes being granted temporary exemption. On May 16, 1918, according to a joint resolution of Congress it became possible to frame new regulations whereby the quotas to be furnished by the several States were apportioned according to the number of registrants in Class I, instead of according to population, as was required by the original Act of the previous year. Further registrations of men who had attained the age of 21 years since the first registration were held on June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, according to the provisions of presidential proclamations, authorized in the joint resolution of Congress, approved May 20, 1918.

On August 7, 1918, the distinguishing appellations "Regular Army," "Reserve Corps," "National Guard," and "National Army" were ordered discontinued; and the military forces of the Nation were consolidated into the "*United States Army*."

About the latter part of July it became evident that the carrying out of the military program would soon lead to the exhaustion of Class I. In order to prevent the industrial disturbance and economic hardships incidental to calls upon the deferred classes, Congress passed an amendment to the selective service law, approved August 31, 1918, which provided for the registration of all male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, and made registrants liable to service in the Navy and Marine Corps as well as in the Army. This registration was held on September 12, 1918.

WORK OF THE DRAFT BOARDS.

In my report of last year I gave a brief outline of the methods by which local governmental machinery was adapted to put into execution the provisions of the selective service law. Registration was by States. Each State was divided into districts, with registration boards appointed by the governor. Registration was handled by the same machinery that handles voting during elections. The sub-

sequent work of examining and classifying registrants was handled by local and district boards appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the governors of the various States.

In November, 1917, shortly after my latest report was submitted, two additional types of local boards were established to aid in the administration of the draft. Medical advisory boards, numbering to date approximately 1,282, were appointed by the President on the recommendation of the governors. These boards vary in membership from 3 to 40 and consist of leading medical authorities who are in a position to act in an advisory capacity to those who are charged with making physical examinations of registered men.

At the same time legal advisory boards were also established to assist registrants and draft officials in the interpretation of the selective service law. These boards consist of 3 permanent members appointed by the President on the recommendation of the governor and an indefinite number of associate members appointed by the governor direct. There are at the present time approximately 3,620 of these legal advisory boards.

On July 4, 1918, the Provost Marshal General in a letter to the local draft officials suggested the advisability of establishing boards of instruction, which should get into close and immediate touch with newly drafted men and give them preliminary directions in order better to fit them for the duties facing them. To date, approximately 2,900 of such boards have been organized.

The selective draft has proved its worth. It has been accepted as a governmental principle throughout the length and breadth of the United States. That this is true is in no small measure due to the work of these local and district boards, and to the untiring activity of the registration and examination officials in the various States. Had the Army been placed under the necessity of creating a new set of salaried Federal officials to handle the draft, we should not have a force of over two million men on European soil to-day. The draft secured a large army, in record time, without unjust discrimination, or destruction of industry; and it gained the respect and support of the American people. For all of this the State and local workers who with whole-hearted enthusiasm carried the heavy burden must receive a large share of credit.

REGISTRATION.

Approximately 23,709,000 males between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, registered under the terms of the selective service law. The number at each registration is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Registrations under selective-service law.*

| Date of registration. | Age group of registrants. | Number of registrants. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| June 5, 1917..... | 21-30 | 9,587,000 |
| June 5, 1918..... | 21-30 | 736,000 |
| August 24, 1918..... | 21-30 | 158,000 |
| Total..... | 21-30 | 10,481,000 |
| September 12, 1918..... | 18-45 | 13,228,000 |
| Grand total..... | 18-45 | 23,709,000 |

INDUCTIONS UNDER DRAFT.

Slightly over 2,800,000 of the registrants were inducted into military service, 2,541,000 through calls issued to local boards to furnish their allotted quotas, and 259,000 through inductions of individuals. Approximately 140,000 of the latter were inducted in October and during the first 10 days in November for the Students' Army Training Corps. The inductions during each month are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Men inducted into Army under selective service law, by months.*

| Month. | Men inducted. | Month. | Men inducted. |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1917. | | 1918. | |
| September..... | 296,678 | May..... | 373,063 |
| October..... | 163,644 | June..... | 301,941 |
| November..... | 35,721 | July..... | 401,147 |
| December..... | 20,320 | August..... | 282,898 |
| 1918. | | September..... | 252,295 |
| January..... | 23,288 | October..... | 250,000 |
| February..... | 83,779 | November..... | 10,000 |
| March..... | 132,484 | Total..... | 2,801,635 |
| April..... | 174,377 | | |

With the exception of the Students' Army Training Corps and a few thousands of voluntary inductions, no men of the last registration were inducted into the Army. This means that of the 10,481,000 registrants between the ages of 21 and 30, approximately 2,630,000, or 25 per cent, were taken into military service through the draft. At the time of the signing of the armistice Class I of the 21 to 30 years old group was practically drained of men capable of rendering full military service. Those remaining classified therein were men qualified for limited service only, men granted temporary deferment on account of employment with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and men classed as delinquents on account of failure to file questionnaires. These groups constituted about 6 per cent of the total registrants. About 4 per cent of the registrants were placed in deferred classes on the ground of employment in a necessary industrial or agricultural enterprise, and about 65 per cent on all other grounds.

INDUCTIONS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Table 6 shows the number and per cent of the entire army which was obtained through the draft and through sources other than the draft from each State, Table 7 gives the number by main geographical divisions. In studying these and similar figures it must be borne in mind that draft figures include voluntary enlistments on the part of men who registered under the selective service law.

TABLE 6.—*Number and per cent of soldiers coming from each State and from foreign possessions.*

| State. | Number. | Per cent of total. | State. | Number. | Per cent of total. |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| New York..... | 328,000 | 9.5 | Connecticut..... | 44,000 | 1.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 275,000 | 8.0 | Maryland..... | 43,000 | 1.3 |
| Illinois..... | 232,000 | 6.7 | Nebraska..... | 43,000 | 1.3 |
| Ohio..... | 185,000 | 5.4 | Washington..... | 39,000 | 1.1 |
| Texas..... | 155,000 | 4.5 | Montana..... | 34,000 | 1.0 |
| Michigan..... | 123,000 | 3.6 | Colorado..... | 31,000 | .9 |
| Missouri..... | 115,000 | 3.3 | Florida..... | 31,000 | .9 |
| Massachusetts..... | 114,000 | 3.3 | South Dakota..... | 28,000 | .8 |
| California..... | 102,000 | 3.0 | Oregon..... | 26,000 | .8 |
| New Jersey..... | 95,000 | 2.8 | North Dakota..... | 25,000 | .7 |
| Indiana..... | 93,000 | 2.7 | Maine..... | 22,000 | .6 |
| Iowa..... | 92,000 | 2.7 | Idaho..... | 17,000 | .5 |
| Wisconsin..... | 87,000 | 2.5 | Rhode Island..... | 16,000 | .5 |
| Minnesota..... | 86,000 | 2.5 | Utah..... | 16,000 | .5 |
| Georgia..... | 79,000 | 2.3 | District of Columbia..... | 13,000 | .4 |
| Oklahoma..... | 76,000 | 2.2 | New Hampshire..... | 12,000 | .3 |
| Kentucky..... | 72,000 | 2.1 | New Mexico..... | 12,000 | .3 |
| North Carolina..... | 71,000 | 2.1 | Wyoming..... | 11,000 | .3 |
| Tennessee..... | 70,000 | 2.0 | Arizona..... | 10,000 | .3 |
| Alabama..... | 67,000 | 1.9 | Vermont..... | 9,000 | .3 |
| Virginia..... | 67,000 | 1.9 | Delaware..... | 7,000 | .2 |
| Louisiana..... | 62,000 | 1.8 | Nevada..... | 5,000 | .1 |
| Kansas..... | 59,000 | 1.7 | Porto Rico..... | 16,000 | .5 |
| Arkansas..... | 59,000 | 1.7 | Hawaii..... | 6,000 | .2 |
| Mississippi..... | 58,000 | 1.7 | Alaska..... | 2,000 | .1 |
| West Virginia..... | 52,000 | 1.5 | | | |
| South Carolina..... | 49,000 | 1.4 | Total..... | 3,441,000 | 100.0 |

TABLE 7.—*Men inducted through all sources, by geographical departments.*

| Department. | Inducted. |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Central..... | 1,323,000 |
| Eastern..... | 828,000 |
| Southeastern..... | 546,000 |
| Southern..... | 253,000 |
| Western..... | 250,000 |
| Northeastern..... | 217,000 |
| Other..... | 24,000 |
| Total..... | 3,441,000 |

TRAINING THE ARMY.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

One of the most serious problems confronting the War Department in April, 1917, was the procurement of sufficient officers to fill the requirements of the divisions that were to be formed for overseas duty. As a first step toward the solution of this problem it

was decided to offer a three months' intensive training to qualified civilians at summer training camps modeled after the Plattsburg idea, for which Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood was so largely responsible. In August, 1917, a total of 27,341 candidates were graduated from the first series of these officers' training camps, a number sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the Army. A second series was held during September, October, and November, and a third series from January to April, 1918. The first two series were essentially civilian in character, and, because of the need for officers of all grades, commissions were granted up to the grade of colonel. The third series, however, drew 90 per cent of its candidates from the enlisted men of the Army, and the other 10 per cent from civilians of draft age who had received military training at recognized educational institutions. The candidates in the third series were, upon satisfactory completion of the course, listed as eligible for appointment as second lieutenants and in a few weeks after graduation were commissioned and assigned to duty.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED.

The commissions received by successful candidates at the three series of camps were distributed among the several grades and arms of the service as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Commissions granted through first three series of Officers' Training Camps.*

| Rank. | Inf. | Cav. | F. A. | C. A. C. | Eng. | Q. M. | Statistics. | Ord. | Sig. | Total. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------------|------|-------|--------|
| Colonel..... | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Lieutenant colonel.. | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Major..... | 185 | 18 | 37 | 1 | 50 | | | 2 | 1 | 294 |
| Captain..... | 3,379 | 251 | 849 | 329 | 419 | | | 147 | 55 | 5,429 |
| First lieutenant..... | 7,665 | 258 | 2,128 | 575 | 747 | | | 407 | 519 | 12,374 |
| Second lieutenant.... | 23,346 | 1,371 | 8,540 | 1,158 | 750 | 3,067 | 75 | 211 | 687 | 39,207 |
| Total..... | 34,578 | 1,898 | 11,554 | 2,063 | 1,966 | 3,067 | 152 | 767 | 1,262 | 57,307 |

FOURTH SERIES OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

A fourth series of officers' training schools, with an initial enrollment of 13,114, was established May 15, 1918, in 24 National Army and National Guard divisions in the United States. These schools were an integral part of the divisions to which they were attached and under the original plan the school would accompany the division when it moved. Due to the urgent need of line officers, however, these schools were separated from their divisions, five central officers' training schools were established at permanent replacement camps, and candidates for such divisions as were scheduled for early overseas service were transferred to these central schools. On November 1, 1918, there were about 46,000 candidates in these schools.

SPECIAL TRAINING CAMPS.

In addition to the foregoing series, a special training school for colored officers of the line was opened at Fort Des Moines, from which 639 officers were graduated in 1917; two schools were operated in Porto Rico, from which 433 officers were graduated; and schools were established in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama, the last named being discontinued for lack of suitable material.

STAFF SCHOOLS.

Staff schools were also established for training officers for the Signal Corps, Engineer Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Ordnance Department; and the Coast Artillery has conducted classes for training its highly specialized personnel.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Another important factor in the progress of training officers has been the establishment of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units (senior grade) at 102 educational institutions, with an enrollment of 36,000. In June, 1918, 3,364 were graduated. In August these R. O. T. C. units were replaced by the Students' Army Training Corps, opened in the fall at all of the larger institutions in the country, and having an enrollment on November 1, 1918, of about 170,000. The generous cooperation of the colleges and schools where these units were stationed assured their success from the beginning.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me that the officers' training schools have been so successful. Thousands of our young business men, leaving positions of responsibility and profit, dropped their personal affairs and devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the new business of war. Thanks to a peculiarly close and cordial cooperation between the Regular Army officers and this mass of civilian material, the results have exceeded our warmest hopes.

FRENCH AND BRITISH ASSISTANCE.

A very large part of the credit for this success rests also with the French and English officers detailed by their Governments to give practical instruction in modern warfare to our student officers, and to the unique system perfected abroad for training our personnel by brigading units with the British and French armies.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

It must be a source of the deepest gratification to the country, as it is to me, that the health of the Army has been so excellent, not only as

compared with the Army in other wars, but also as compared with the civilian population.

For the year ending August 30, 1918, the death rate from disease among troops in the United States was 6.4 per thousand; in the American Expeditionary Force it was 4.7; for the combined forces it was 5.9. The male civilian death rate for the age groups most nearly corresponding to the Army age is substantially the same as the rate in the American Expeditionary Force. What this low figure means in lives saved is shown by comparing it with the rate of 65 per thousand in the Union Army during the Civil War, and the rate of 26 per thousand in the American Army during the Spanish War. Pneumonia, either primary or secondary to measles caused 56 per cent of all deaths among troops and 63 per cent of the deaths from disease.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

About the middle of September the influenza epidemic which had been prevalent in Europe gained a foothold in this country. Beginning in the New England States it gradually spread south and west until practically the entire country suffered under its scourge. Naturally the camps and cantonments, with their closer concentration of men, provided especially favorable ground for the spread of the epidemic. In the eight weeks from September 14 to November 8 there were reported among all troops in the United States over 316,000 cases of influenza and over 53,000 cases of pneumonia. Of the 20,500 deaths during this period, probably 19,800 were the result of the epidemic. During eight weeks the epidemic caused more than twice as many deaths among troops in the United States as occurred during the entire year preceding the epidemic, and almost as many as the battle fatalities during the 18 months of the war up to October, 1918. By the middle of November it was apparent that the epidemic had spent its force. The number of deaths was still above normal, but was showing a steady decline. The American Expeditionary Force suffered somewhat from the epidemic, but far less severely than the troops in the United States.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A vigorous campaign has been waged by the War Department for combating the great social evil of venereal disease. The program of attack has included the repression of prostitution and the liquor traffic in zones near cantonments, provision for proper social surroundings and recreation, education of soldiers and civilians in regard to venereal diseases, prophylactic measures against them, and prompt

medical care. The Commission on Training Camp Activities has been very active in carrying forward this campaign and has received splendid cooperation from local authorities, and local and national health officials.

During the year ended August 30, 1918, among the troops in the United States the number of venereal admissions to sick report was 126 per thousand men. This figure includes duplicates and does not show the number of men sick at any given time. The great majority of these cases, moreover, were contracted before entering the Army. Large increments of new recruits from the draft were generally followed by great increases in the admissions to sick reports on account of venereal diseases. A special study of all cases of venereal diseases reported at five typical camps (Dix, Lee, Meade, Upton, and Pike) during a typical period of 13 weeks (June 22 to September 20) shows that 98 per cent of all cases were contracted before enlistment and only 2 per cent after enlistment.

Among the troops in France, where there were no recruits fresh from civil life, the record was even better than at home, and conditions improved steadily and rapidly until, in September of the present year, the cases were less than 1 among each thousand men. This is a showing unequaled in the records of any other army of modern times. The figures are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9.—Cases of venereal diseases per 10,000 men in the American Expeditionary Force at the beginning of each month.

| | Cases per 10,000 men. | | Cases per 10,000 men. |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1917. | | 1918. | |
| November..... | 76 | April..... | 22 |
| December..... | 54 | May..... | 20 |
| | | June..... | 17 |
| 1918. | | July..... | 15 |
| January..... | 39 | August..... | 13 |
| February..... | 30 | September..... | 9 |
| March..... | 25 | | |

MEDICAL ORGANIZATION.

Figures as to the health of our soldiers, given earlier in this report, bear eloquent tribute to the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army. With the invaluable assistance of the American Red Cross, it found itself in a position to render great service from the very beginning. In this connection it is significant to note that the first casualties in the American Expeditionary Force occurred in the Medical Corps, when on September 4, 1917, 1 officer and 3 men were killed and 3 officers and 6 men wounded in a German aeroplane attack on one of our base hospitals.

HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On November 11, 1918, the Army had 80 fully equipped hospitals in this country with a capacity of 120,000 patients, as shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—*Capacity of Army hospitals in the United States Nov. 11, 1918.*

| | Standard capacity. | Emergency capacity. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Camp hospitals..... | 51,665 | 74,682 |
| Embarkation hospitals..... | 10,717 | 18,210 |
| Other hospitals..... | 29,761 | 32,974 |
| Total..... | 92,143 | 120,816 |

HOSPITALS OVERSEAS.

There are 104 base hospitals and 31 evacuation hospitals in the American Expeditionary Force and one evacuation hospital in Siberia. In addition, a special hospital for head surgery, an optical unit, and eight auxiliary units are operating abroad. The capacity of the hospitals attached to the Expeditionary Force is shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—*Capacity of Army hospitals in the American Expeditionary Force, Nov. 11, 1918.*

| | Standard capacity. | Emergency capacity. |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Base hospitals..... | 121,261 | 195,324 |
| Camp hospitals..... | 22,159 | 24,880 |
| Total..... | 143,420 | 220,204 |

SICK AND INJURED CARED FOR DURING THE WAR.

Army hospitals in the United States cared for 1,407,191 patients during the war; those with the American Expeditionary Force cared for 755,354, a total of 2,162,545.

ASSISTANCE FURNISHED TO ENGLAND AND ITALY.

In addition to furnishing its medical personnel for the operation of the above units, the War Department, through the Chief Surgeon, has detailed 931 American officers to serve with the British forces and a further 169 for service in base hospitals that we have turned over to the British. Furthermore, several ambulance sections have been operating with the Italian Army.

PROVIDING MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS.

In order to provide properly trained personnel for the medical needs of the Army outlined above, training camps were opened on June 1, 1917, at Fort Oglethorpe, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and Fort Riley. The need for similar facilities for colored officers and men was quickly recognized, and on July 21 a camp was opened at Fort Des Moines for the training of colored personnel. Simultaneously, special intensive training was given to all Army medical officers, 1,724 receiving instruction in war surgery and 600 in roentgenology.

The vital importance of good teeth has been fully realized by the department. On November 11, 1918, there were 4,429 dentists in the Army and 5,372 in the Reserve Corps not yet called to active duty.

DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

Up to the end of July about 15 per cent of the entire civilian medical profession of the United States went into active duty as medical officers of the Army. Probably no working force has ever been organized which contained more distinguished men of a single profession than are to-day enrolled in the Medical Department of the United States Army.

No praise is too great for these men and their many brothers who freely gave themselves to the country in the time of her need, sacrificing homes and positions that they might render their greatest service to the cause of democracy.

NURSES.

The answer made by the graduate nurses in this country has been no less splendid than that of the doctors. When the armistice was signed an adequate staff of nurses was on duty at every Army hospital in the United States. Eight thousand five hundred and ten were on duty in Europe, 1,400 were mobilized and awaiting transportation overseas, and 2,000 more were available for immediate foreign service. The part played by these heroic women can best be told by our sons and brothers when they return from the battlefields; they, and only they, can pay proper tribute to the love and devotion with which our American nurses watched over them and cared for them.

APPROPRIATIONS.

During the period of the war over \$500,000,000 was made available for the uses of the Medical Department. The expenditure of this vast sum was not merely a matter of placing contracts and awaiting deliveries. New sources of supply had to be created to meet the un-

precedented demand for surgical instruments, medical and surgical supplies, bedding and beds and anæsthetics, and everything possible had to be done to standardize all staple articles so as to reduce manufacturing difficulties to a minimum. Under the direction of Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas the Medical Department worked out a most satisfactory program.

INSPECTION AND PREPARATION OF FOOD.

The War Department has believed that preventive as well as curative duties should be performed by its medical personnel. Accordingly, eight "survey parties" have been maintained to inspect all stocks of food and the manner of serving meals to troops in camps or hospitals. Provision has also been made for the education of cooks and bakers in the science of their trades.

GAS DEFENSE SERVICE.

During the first 15 months of the war, all matters pertaining to the protection of troops against poison gases were under the charge of the Surgeon General, who devised, contracted for, and produced during this period over one and a half million gas masks. The magnitude of this work became so great, however, that a special "Chemical Warfare Service" was created to handle both the defensive end, formerly under the Medical Corps, and the offensive branch, theretofore under the Engineers.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

One of the most important activities under the direction of the Medical Department has been the reconstruction work planned for soldiers, sailors, and marines. At ports of debarkation, arrangements have been made for the rapid classification and assignment of returned sick and injured to the 19 general hospitals selected for reconstruction work. At each of the hospitals courses of instruction are conducted which are adapted to the physical and educational qualifications of the men. These courses range from the most elementary instruction in the "three R's" to highly specialized trades; all of them, however, have the single purpose of enabling the man to overcome the handicaps resulting from his wounds and to resume his place as a productive member of society as speedily as possible. This work is being prosecuted in the greatest variety of subjects at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where important experiments are being made and where special attention is being given to fitting men with effective artificial legs, arms, and hands.

GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

At the beginning of the war there were only 750 officers, 393 nurses, and 6,619 enlisted men belonging to the Medical Department. In November, 1918, the corresponding figures were 39,363 officers, 21,344 nurses, and 245,652 enlisted men. During the period of greatest expansion, the department's program was guided by Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, the Surgeon General. After many years of conspicuous service in the Army, Maj. Gen. Gorgas has retired in accordance with the provisions of the law, and was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary Force.

THE COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission on Training Camp Activities was created in April, 1917, by the Secretary of War to advise him on all matters relating to the morale of the troops. Cut off from home, family, friends, clubs, churches, the hundred thousands of men who poured into the country's camps required something besides the routine of military training if they were to be kept healthy mentally and spiritually. It became the task of the Commission to foster in the camps a new social world. This was done through its own agents and through the agents of the affiliated organizations over which it had supervision. It provided club life, it organized athletics, it furnished recreation through theaters and mass singing, it provided educational facilities, it furnished opportunity for religious services to be held, it went into the communities outside the camps and reorganized their facilities for offering hospitality to the soldiers. While it provided these advantages to the soldier, it also sought to protect him from vicious influences by a systematic campaign of education against venereal disease and by strict enforcement of laws against liquor selling and prostitution. The effort was to furnish for the men an environment not only clean and wholesome, but actually inspiring—to make them fit and eager to fight for democracy.

While much of this work has been carried on by the Commission itself through Government appropriations, a great deal of it has been made possible by private organizations which have worked under the supervision of the commission. These organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army, have been enormously effective in maintaining the morale of our troops at home and overseas and the value of their services is gratefully acknowledged.

ATHLETICS.

One of the first things undertaken by the Commission was the stimulation of athletic sports. Forty-four athletic directors and 30 boxing instructors were appointed in the various camps and an organization was built up by which the men in the camps were participating regularly in some form of athletics, both as part of their military training and as spare-time recreation. Mass athletics, boxing, hand-to-hand fighting, and calisthenics proved so valuable in promoting military efficiency that many of the civilian athletic directors were commissioned. At first it was difficult to obtain an adequate quantity of athletic equipment for the soldiers. Funds were lacking and raw material for manufacturing equipment was scarce. In many cases a company box of equipment had to serve a regiment. But recently funds appropriated by the Government have been available, supplemented by generous subscriptions collected by special committees working under the direction of the Commission, and much more equipment has been purchased and distributed.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Much attention, too, has been given to the problem of social hygiene. A wide educational campaign along lines of sex hygiene has been undertaken in all the camps and civilian population of the country regarding the nature and prevention of venereal disease. Lectures, moving pictures, and exhibits of various kinds are utilized, and extensive literature has been developed. More than 2,000,000 soldiers have been reached by lecturers; 58 camps have received stereomotographs, and 116 camps and posts have received placard exhibits. In the larger military establishments trained noncommissioned officers have been in charge of this work.

The Section on Men's Work has conducted an extensive campaign of education among civilians. It has sought to stimulate the enforcement of existing laws against prostitution and to pass new ones where needed to curb vice and liquor selling. Its chief effort has been given to promoting education about venereal disease through industrial establishments, enlisting the support of employers who have devoted time and money to furthering the work among their employees. The Section on Women's Work has endeavored by lectures, by circulation of literature and exhibits, to enlist the special interest of women, individually and in groups, in the fight against disease.

The Law Enforcement Division has been the agency through which the Commission has acted in making effective the Government policy of suppressing prostitution and illicit liquor selling. Through

its Section on Vice and Liquor Control it has closed red light districts to the number of 116 (including those which were within the prohibited zone established by section 13 of the selective service act). It has sought further to protect the soldier by breaking up the industry of the street walkers and the frequenters of cafes and cabarets. It has relentlessly pursued the bootlegger, and has made it increasingly difficult for the man in uniform to obtain liquor. The Commission has also devoted a great deal of attention to work with delinquent girls, who form the chief problem of camp communities. More than 150 field workers are engaged in patrol duty and personal case work and every endeavor has been made through education and otherwise, to rehabilitate this unfortunate class. Detention homes and houses have been erected for the custody of women and girls whose commitment to an institution had become necessary for the protection of the military forces. This work has been carried on by the States with the assistance of a grant of \$250,000 from the President's war emergency fund.

MUSIC.

A great deal of attention has been given to music as an effective factor in military training. This has been done through mass singing in camps and communities, singing on the march as a physical stimulus and source of cheer, competitive regimental and company singing, recreational singing in soldiers' free time, the organization of quartets, glee clubs and choruses, and the training of company and regimental song leaders to aid the camp song leader. Song leaders to the number of 53 have been assigned to the camps as civilian aids to the commanding officers. They are paid by funds of the Quartermaster Corps. In order to have all the men in uniform singing the same songs, song books containing patriotic songs, folk songs, popular and service songs, and some hymns were published by the Commission and distributed to the men. The Department also interested itself in the development of the military bands, and prepared a program, practically identical with one submitted from abroad by Gen. Pershing, for the enlargement of the bands, a revised instrumentation, the commissioning of bandmasters, and the organizing of band schools. Experiments with vocal and instrumental music in hospitals proved so effective with certain types of cases and so acceptable to the hospital authorities that the matter was referred to the Surgeon General's Office with a view to its transfer to this department.

The services of the camp song leaders have frequently been borrowed by near-by communities. Community singing—the singing of songs the soldiers have been singing—has spread all over the coun-

try, and the possibilities, both as to military and civilian morale, are highly significant. A singing nation will emerge from the war.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

When Gen. Pershing said: "Give me a thousand soldiers occasionally entertained to ten thousand soldiers without entertainment," he voiced the need for entertainment in the camps. The Commission on Training Camp Activities built Liberty theaters in 34 camps. The smallest of these theaters seats about 1,000 and the largest somewhat over 3,000. Built of wood but so constructed as to be easily emptied in case of fire, they are modern in every respect and equipped with all necessary paraphernalia for the handling of scenery and lighting effects. The cost of the buildings has varied from \$5,000 to \$50,000, depending upon the size; and the Government has appropriated \$1,250,000 for this work. Each theater is in the charge of a resident manager appointed by the Commission.

In addition to the regular performances staged in these theaters on a booking circuit, the Commission has appointed dramatic directors in many of the camps, so that the boys overseas may be equipped to stage their own performances and thus be provided with means of self-entertainment.

RESULTS DEMONSTRATE VALUE OF WORK.

It is manifest that there must have been great gains, both for the individuals and the Nation, from these various phases of the Commission's work. There has been a building of mental and spiritual values among the men, as well as of physical. There has been established thoroughly in their minds the advantages of cooperative effort, of team play, with all that that implies for the future in their life as citizens. The far-reaching campaign of education regarding venereal disease and the efforts to eradicate prostitution will show their effects for years in cleaner communities, cleaner individuals, and cleaner homes.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

EMBARKATION SERVICE.

In the 19 months elapsing from the declaration of war to the signing of the armistice the Army created an embarkation service which succeeded in shipping overseas 2,075,834 men and 5,153,000 tons of cargo. Even these figures do not adequately express the extraordinary nature of the achievement. As time was required for the drafting and training of men and for organizing the production of supplies, most of the stupendous movement occurred in the last half of our active participation in the war. In the last 10 months, that

is, from January 1, 1918, to the signing of the armistice, the Army embarked 1,880,339 men and shipped 4,660,000 tons of cargo. Nothing to compare with the movement of this tremendous number of men and tons of supplies across the Atlantic Ocean is known in the military history of the world.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EMBARKATION SERVICE.

At the start of the war the Quartermaster's Department was maintaining a small steamer service to Panama, in addition to the transport service from the Pacific coast to the Philippines; and the transportation of troops and supplies for the expeditionary force was given over to this department. Two primary ports of embarkation were established, one with headquarters at Hoboken, N. J., and the other at Newport News, Va., and each was placed under the command of a general officer. A number of American steamers were chartered as transports and the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American piers at Hoboken were taken over.

As the magnitude of the task became more apparent it was decided to place the responsibility for overseas shipments with a separate section of the General Staff, and on August 4, 1917, the Embarkation Service was created to meet this need. On December 28, with the creation of the Division of Storage and Traffic, under Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, in the office of the Chief of Staff, the Embarkation Service was merged with the new division and has since remained a part of it, under the immediate direction of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines.

In February, 1918, as the movement of troops and supplies continued to increase in volume, and the diversity and complexity of the problems of securing and loading suitable ships became greater, the whole situation was gone over in conference between the Secretary of War and the chairman of the Shipping Board, with the result that the Shipping Control Committee was created. This committee consisted of Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, chairman; Mr. H. H. Raymond, and Sir Connup Guthrie, the latter representing the allies' shipping interests. The committee established offices in New York with representatives at other ports and was charged with responsibility for the allocation and distribution of available ships and for the exchange of tonnage with the allies. So far as the War Department was concerned, the committee was charged with the loading and unloading of cargo in United States ports, coaling, supplies, repairs, and inspection and manning of vessels except those commanded by the Navy. It also has had charge of the management and operation of docks, piers, slips, and the loading and discharging facilities connected therewith.

PORT DEVELOPMENTS.

New York and Newport News have remained the principal ports of embarkation, half the cargo and over four-fifths of the troops being shipped from the former and a fourth of the cargo from the latter. The two other principal ports used are Baltimore and Philadelphia, while smaller shipments have been made from New Orleans, Charleston, Jacksonville, and Boston.

At New York it early became apparent that the former German piers would not suffice for the Army's needs. In the fall of 1917 Pier 45, North River, was rented for the use of the Medical Department, and the piers of the Lamport-Holt Line in Hoboken were taken over also. As the work of the port expanded the Army acquired Piers 86 to 97, North River, warehouse and piers belonging to Bush Terminal, and the piers of the Holland-American and Wilson Lines. A large Engineer depot was established at Harrison, N. J., and an Army supply base was provided at Port Newark Terminal. With these facilities the Army shipped cargo through the port of New York during the fall of 1918 at the rate of 400,000 tons a month, and did this with an average detention in port for the large Army cargo transports of only 15 days.

To care for the troop movement through New York two camps of embarkation were established—Camp Merritt, completed in the fall of 1917 at Tenafly, N. J., and Camp Mills, on Long Island, put in service in September, 1917. Each of these camps has a capacity of 40,000 men. Space for 20,000 more was later provided at Camp Upton on Long Island.

At Newport News terminal and storage facilities were acquired at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, at Pig Point, Va., and at Morrison, Va. In addition an animal embarkation depot; Camp Stuart, for use as a rest camp; and Camp Hill, for organization of labor units for overseas service, were established. During the fall of 1918 the port of Newport News had been developed to a point such that cargo to the extent of 150,000 tons a month and animals to the number of 20,000 a month were shipped through it.

The Army's facilities at Baltimore and Philadelphia have been expanded consistently so that during the fall of 1918 each of these ports handled 80,000 tons of freight a month. When occasion arose to ship troops through these and the smaller ports the necessary forces were sent from the camps under the commanding general at Hoboken.

TROOP MOVEMENT.

Movement of troops overseas began, at the earnest solicitation of our cobelligerents, very soon after our entrance into the war. May, our first month in the war, saw the dispatch abroad of selected per-

sonnel to the number of 1,718. In June 12,261 troops and 2,798 marines were embarked. By the end of the year, as the former German liners came into service, embarkations increased to a rate of 50,000 a month. By the end of December 187,916 troops and 7,579 marines had been embarked.

At this point negotiations were entered into with the British Government by which three of its big fast liners and four smaller troop ships were definitely assigned to the service of our Army. In March the movement jumped to 83,782 troops and 1,081 marines. It was in this month that the great German spring drive took place in Picardy, with a success that threatened to result in a German victory. Every ship that could be secured was pressed into service, and the aid furnished by the British was greatly increased. It was then that the transport miracle took place. In April 117,205 troops and 1,432 marines were embarked; in May 244,344 troops and 1,606 marines; and in June the numbers were 277,973 and 777. Before the 1st of July 1,000,000 men had been embarked.

The July record exceeded all expectations, the number of troops embarked being 306,185, and before the end of October the second million men had sailed from our shores. During the three months, June, July, and August, 875,753 men were embarked, and if May be added the total for the four months is 1,121,703. When the armistice was signed the total embarkations amounted to 2,045,169 troops and 30,665 marines.

No troop movement such as that of the last summer has ever been contemplated, and no movement of any such number of persons by water such a distance and in such a time has ever occurred. The performance stands unique in the world's history. Furthermore, this performance wrought a decisive effect upon the world's history at one of its great critical junctures.

Credit for this movement must be shared with the Allies, and with the British in particular, since approximately half of the troops were carried in their ships. At the same time it must be recognized that under the pressure of the critical situation on the western front ways were found to increase the loading of our own transports by as much as 50 per cent, and that our transports exceeded those of the Allies both in the extent to which they were loaded and in the speed of their turn-around. Too high praise can not be given our Navy, which armed, manned, and convoyed the troopships, for its efficient co-operation. During all this great movement a most severe and unexpected strain was put upon the Army Embarkation Service in the matter of moving troops and organizations to the ports and passing them through the ports, and to this great burden the organization responded in full measure and with complete success.

CARGO MOVEMENT.

The first shipment of cargo to support the forces abroad was made in June, 1917, and amounted to 16,000 tons. In July the total was 12,000 tons and in August 19,000 tons. By the fall of 1918 this movement had grown so that 750,000 tons were shipped in October.

Altogether from our entrance into the war until the signing of the armistice the Army shipped from this side of the Atlantic 5,153,000 tons of cargo. Unlike the case with regard to the troop movement, this cargo was carried almost entirely in American bottoms, and less than 5 per cent was lifted by allied ships. Of all the cargo shipped, only 79,000 tons were lost at sea.

Included in the cargo shipment were 1,145 consolidation locomotives of the 100-ton type. Of these 350 were shipped set up on their own wheels so that they could be unloaded onto the tracks in France and run off in a few hours under their own steam. Shipment of set-up locomotives of this size had never been made before. Special ships with large hatches were withdrawn from the Cuban ore trade for the purpose, and the hatches of other ships were specially lengthened, so that when the armistice was signed the Army was prepared to ship these set-up locomotives at the rate of 200 a month.

The Army also shipped 17,000 standard-gauge freight cars, and at the termination of hostilities was preparing to ship flat cars set up and ready to run. Motor trucks to the number of 34,433 went forward, and when fighting ceased were being shipped at the rate of 10,000 a month. Rails and fittings for the reinforcing of French railways and for the construction of our own lines of communications aggregated 423,000 tons. In addition to the tons of cargo mentioned above the Army shipped 54,000 horses and mules, and at the cessation of hostilities was shipping them at the rate of 20,000 a month. The increase in the shipment of cargo from the United States was consistently maintained from the start of the war, and at its cessation was undergoing marked acceleration.

Aside from the cargo shipped across the Atlantic, Gen. Pershing imported large amounts from European sources, the chief item being coal from England. In October he brought into France by means of his cross-channel fleet a total of 275,000 tons of coal and other commodities.

GROWTH OF ARMY TRANSPORT FLEET.

The task laid upon the Army of creating a great transport fleet at a time when the world was experiencing its most acute tonnage shortage was a heavy one. At the outbreak of war a start was made at once by chartering a few of the American merchant steamers im-

mediately at hand, and at the end of June there were in service seven troop ships with deadweight of 46,000 tons and six cargo ships with a deadweight of 48,000 tons. From these small beginnings there was developed a great trans-Atlantic fleet which on November 1, 1918, included 39 troop ships of 390,198 tons, 38 animal transports of 372,011 tons, 18 refrigerator ships of 92,542 tons, 4 tankers of 31,271 tons, and 228 cargo ships of 1,807,336 tons. In addition General Pershing had gathered a cross-channel fleet which numbered 104 vessels and aggregated 311,087 tons. Accordingly the Army had in service on November 1, 1918 a fleet of its own amounting to 431 ships and totaling 3,004,445 deadweight tons. At this time it also had definitely assigned to it 16 allied troop ships approximating 150,000 deadweight tons and 160,000 tons of loaned British cargo ships. On November 13, two days after the signing of the armistice the Army had American shipping either in operation or under definite allocation totaling 3,800,000 deadweight tons, a fleet over twice as large as the entire American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade at the start of the war.

In building up this fleet the first great increment, especially in the matter of troop transports, was the seized German vessels. These ships came into service during the fall of 1917 and accounted for approximately 460,000 tons. In the spring of 1918 the taking over of the Dutch steamers gave the Army the use of another 300,000 tons. The chartering of Scandinavian and Japanese tonnage during 1918, which relieved the whole tonnage position of our country, also was reflected in the growth of the Army fleet. The most ample credit must, however, be given the War Trade Board, which by drastic restriction of nonessential imports made possible the release of large amounts of shipping from the import trades. Accessions of tonnage from this last source were especially heavy during the fall of 1918, at which time the import trades were being stripped bare of suitable vessels by the Shipping Control Committee and the Army was receiving additional shipping at the rate of a half million tons a month.

The procurement, arming, repairing, loading, and convoying of this enormous fleet taxed the resources of the Embarkation Service, the Navy, and the Shipping Control Committee to the uttermost; but at all times these services proved equal to the burdens laid on them.

During the whole period of active hostilities the Army lost at sea only 200,000 deadweight tons of transports. Of this total 142,000 tons were sunk by torpedoes. No American troop transport was lost on its eastward voyage. For this splendid record the Navy, which arranged the convoy system, deserves the highest commendation.

OPERATION OF ARMY FLEET.

The winter of 1917-18, with the extreme cold weather and bunker coal shortages, was an extremely trying one as far as ship operation was concerned. The seized German liners were also making their first voyages and still suffered from the damage wrought upon them by their German crews. Before the close of winter, however, the difficulties had been overcome, and our troop transports had started on a record of unequalled excellence. Since February 1 our troop-ship fleet, including the slower vessels, has averaged under 40 days for a complete turn-around or cycle. The faster ships have averaged under 30 days. During the past spring and summer the *Leviathan*, the former *Vaterland*, has averaged less than 27 days, as has the *Mount Vernon*, the former *Kronprinzessin Cecelie*. These turn-arounds, made under the embarrassment of convoy, are much quicker than anything attained in commercial operation. During the summer the *Leviathan* has transported troops at the rate of over 400 a day, and so has landed the equivalent of a German division in France each month. Two American ships, the *Great Northern* and *Northern Pacific*, have averaged 25 and 26 days, respectively, and have each made a turn-around in 19 days.

The turn-arounds of the cargo transports, which are much slower vessels, are unusually large, and carry large amounts of cargo that is difficult to handle, have naturally been considerably slower. These ships have, nevertheless, maintained an average of 70 days during the past spring and summer, and at the end of the summer were showing improved performances despite the greatly increased cargo movement.

FRENCH PORTS.

At the cessation of hostilities the Army was using 12 French ports with a permanent assignment of 70 berths, and was discharging supplies at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month, a rate exceeding that maintained by the British during the period of their operations in France. Despite fears to the contrary, the Army was able to build up to this great rate of discharge without increasing the detention of cargo transports in the ports, and at the cessation of hostilities had the reserve facilities in sight and necessary equipment on the way to reach a much higher rate of discharge. The work of the Army Engineers in building up in a foreign country, 3,000 miles removed by sea from their base, such a colossal port service in so short a time must rank among the greatest achievements of the war.

SITUATION AT THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

When the armistice was signed, the Army's shipping position was strong and was increasing in proportion to the demands of its great program. Over 3,000,000 deadweight tons of American shipping were actually in its service and 800,000 more were allocated to enter its service. Additional tonnage was being delivered to it at the rate of a half million tons a month. While for the moment its own shipping was still somewhat behind requirements, a temporary loan of British tonnage had been arranged for, and the increase in our own shipbuilding promised the return of this loan before spring and the repayment of it before the end of the following summer.

At the time hostilities ceased the supply of cargo at ports was adequate, the performances of the transports were at a high point of efficiency, and the French ports were proving equal to the burdens laid upon them. With the decreasing submarine menace and the increasing shipbuilding, good reason existed for confidence with respect to the Army's ability to carry out the shipping requirements of the great 80 division program. The whole record of the Army shipping organization—the Embarkation Service, the Shipping Control Committee, the French port organization, and the cooperating branches of the Navy is one of meeting unprecedented difficulties and the most unexpected and arduous demands, and of accomplishing in a quiet and workmanlike manner that which seemed the almost impossible. It was the cooperative effort of these agencies which made possible our effective and decisive participation in the war.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN FRANCE.

Trans-Atlantic shipping, however, was only one link in the chain of communications that had to be established between our home shores and the fighting front. Before our armies could function in the field, vast piers, docks, and warehouses had to be built at the French ports assigned to our use, and railroads with the necessary rolling stock had to be constructed or secured from the French. This tremendous task was assigned to the Army Engineers who had made such an enviable record for themselves in connection with the building of the Panama Canal.

GENERAL PROGRAM.

Under the leadership of Maj. Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, a program of construction was prepared, providing for the movement and supply in France of not less than 4,000,000 men,

orders were placed for the vast quantities of material required, and immediate steps were taken to commence operations in France.

PORT DEVELOPMENT AND RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

These operations involved the development of some 16 French ports located from the English Channel to the Mediterranean with such facilities as piers, unloading machinery, warehouses, and railroad yards; the repair, expansion, and maintenance of the standard gauge railroad lines assigned to our use by the French; the construction of narrow-gauge lines from the main line railheads to points near the trenches, and the provision of cars and locomotives to operate over these railroads to supplement the greatly depleted supply of French rolling stock. The orders placed up to November, 1918, on account of these projects amounted to \$700,000,000, a sum five times as great as all the purchases of material, equipment, and supplies made for the Panama Canal.

ROLLING STOCK TO COST \$400,000,000.

Of this huge sum, about \$400,000,000 is for American built rolling stock, orders for which have been placed, as shown below in Table 12.

TABLE 12.—Orders placed to Nov. 10, 1918, for rolling stock for the American Expeditionary Force.

| Type. | Ordered. | Cost. | Shipped for France. | Cost. |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Locomotives, standard gauge..... | 3,541 | \$140,000,000 | 1,183 | \$50,000,000 |
| Cars, standard gauge..... | 91,534 | 240,000,000 | 17,268 | 44,000,000 |
| Locomotives, narrow gauge..... | 1,294 | 11,000,000 | 406 | 3,000,000 |
| Cars, narrow gauge..... | 8,623 | 7,000,000 | 3,651 | 3,000,000 |
| Total..... | 104,992 | 398,000,000 | 22,508 | 100,000,000 |

In addition to the foregoing, 209 locomotives had been purchased at a cost of \$11,000,000 for Army use in this country.

ABOUT 7,500 MILES OF TRACK TO BE BUILT.

For the construction of the railroad track that we have added to the French system to adapt it to our needs, and for the military and lumbering roads that we have constructed, the General Engineer Depot had ordered up to November 1, sufficient rail to lay 7,500 miles of track. Nearly half of this amount has already been shipped abroad and the schedule of shipment in force at the time the armistice was signed called for the monthly shipment of material for about 600 miles of new track. In addition, enough rail for about 1,000 miles of narrow-gauge track has been shipped for the construction of the 60-centimeter lines close behind the trenches, used for traffic in these sections.

FRANCE'S NEED FOR MATERIALS.

The cessation of hostilities has, of course, rendered unnecessary the completion of our expeditionary project, and steps have been taken to reduce orders and cancel contracts for such items as will not be needed in France. In this connection, however, care is being taken to assure ourselves that we are not depriving France of material which she so urgently needs to replace that worn out during her terrific self-denials of the past four years. We can not refuse to render all the assistance possible in the reconstruction of that heroic nation.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY RAILWAYS AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

As the work on these huge projects took form, it was apparent that a separate organization must be created within the Engineering Department to handle the transportation problem. Accordingly, the office of Director General of Military Railways was established and Mr. Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, was appointed to the position. His intimate knowledge of railroad problems, coupled with a personal trip of inspection over all our lines of communication in France, have rendered his advice particularly valuable and have greatly facilitated the progress of the War Department in these particulars. The immediate responsibility of the work in France was intrusted to Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, formerly of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was appointed Director General of Transportation and who, with his able staff, has succeeded in transporting our troops and their supplies over the 500 miles of railroad from seaboard to battle line with remarkable efficiency and dispatch.

The Director General of Military Railways has performed two principal functions—that of purchasing transportation equipment, such as cars, locomotives, cranes, tugs, and barges, and that of securing personnel for the Transportation Department of our Army in France. Within a month after the declaration of war, a beginning had been made of recruiting the railway regiments which are made up almost entirely of men formerly employed by the railways of the United States. At the present time, the number of these men in service in France is nearly 60,000. They are organized and trained as military units, in companies, battalions, and regiments, and these units are designated by different titles, indicating the general nature of the services they are to render, such as standard-gauge railway operating regiments, standard-gauge railway shop regiments, light railway construction regiments, railway operating battalions, and locomotive-repair battalions.

Each of these units is made up of men skilled in many different trades or crafts, such as engineers, firemen, brakemen, machinists, boiler makers, pipe fitters, car builders, blacksmiths, oxyacetylene welders, stay-bolt testers, etc. Included in the 60,000 men above mentioned are about 2,800 locomotive engineers, 2,800 firemen, 2,000 conductors, and 5,700 brakemen. About 1,800 of these troops are officers, among whom are railway superintendents, superintendents of motive power, superintendents of telephone and telegraph, assistant division superintendents, train dispatchers, master mechanics, accountants, towboat captains, and towboat engineers. The removal of so large a number of skilled men from the service of the railroads of this country at a time when they were obliged to operate at an intensity never before equalled, seriously increased the difficulties under which they labored. If the war had continued, however, and our Army program had been carried out, it would have been necessary to call upon the railways for still further sacrifices which, I am sure, would have been most cheerfully met.

FORESTRY WORK IN FRANCE.

One of the least conspicuous and yet extremely important services rendered by the Engineers has been the forestry work conducted in the French forests. The Chief of Engineers saw early that it would be impossible to ship from the United States the amount of lumber needed by our troops in France, in view of the limited ship tonnage available. Arrangements were made, therefore, with the French Government to have our own foresters secure the necessary timber from the forests of France. This work has been done for the most part by the Twentieth Engineers which, on November 1, had a strength of 564 officers and 12,655 men and which, equipped with modern American lumbering machinery, has produced great quantities of railroad ties, construction timber, and firewood.

ENGINEER ACTIVITIES.

Some idea of the many new activities of the Engineer Corps can be obtained from the figures given me by Gen. Black, showing the growth in its strength since the beginning of the war. In April, 1917, the Corps of Engineers numbered about 230 officers and 1,825 men; on November 1, 1918, it contained about 10,000 officers and 284,000 men organized into units for the following purposes:

General construction.
 Railway construction.
 Road construction.
 Dock construction.
 Railway operations and maintenance.
 Car and locomotive repair.

Electrical and mechanical work.
 Quarrying.
 Forestry.
 Ship repair.
 Water supply.
 Sappers and pioneers.

In addition to these services the Engineer Corps has organized units for camouflage work, sound and flash ranging, and searchlight operations. Although relatively small numerically, these organizations have rendered exceptional service under the most difficult and dangerous conditions.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

ORGANIZATION.

Motor equipment was, until April 18, 1918, procured by five separate purchasing bureaus, each representing a supply corps of the Army. The bureaus had always made it a policy not to buy motor vehicles on the cost-plus basis, but rather to invite bids, awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. The ill effect of having these bureaus virtually competing in the open market was seriously felt, and placed all the corps at a disadvantage in securing their equipment at proper prices.

Following a request from Gen. Pershing's headquarters in Europe, that an organization similar to the Motor Transport Service, American Expeditionary Force, be formed, General Order 38, 1918, was issued, creating a Motor Transport Service in the United States. It was to have supervision over "all motor-propelled vehicles, except tanks, caterpillar, and other artillery tractors." This organization remained under the supervision of the Quartermaster General, though it was set forth in the order as a more or less distinct entity.

The increasing importance of motorizing the Army led to the formation of an independent Motor Transport Corps, authorized by General Order 75, 1918. This order, issued August 15, 1918, was more definite than General Order 38 had been, and placed responsibility with the new corps for the design, procurement, operation, maintenance, personnel, and finance in connection with all motor vehicles, except tanks and tractors of the caterpillar type, which were still to be purchased by the Ordnance Department. This organization, however, operated only a short time and on September 6 the procurement activities of the corps were transferred to a new section of the Quartermaster Corps, known as the Motors and Vehicles Division. This left the Motor Transport Corps with the design, operation, maintenance, and personnel, with no responsibility for either procurement or supply, and is the present plan under which the organizations (Motor Transport Corps and the Motors and Vehicles Division of the Quartermaster Corps) are functioning.

PERSONNEL.

At the time the Motor Transport Service was created, the personnel, which until this time had been handling motor equipment in

the several bureaus, was, in some cases transferred in its entirety, together with all records, to the Motor Transport Service. Representatives were sent from the other bureaus to work with the Motor Transport Service, the supply bureaus at the same time continuing separate organizations within themselves. When the Motors and Vehicles Division of the Quartermaster Corps was formed, the men who were dealing with the procurement end, were assigned to this organization and those men who were working on operation and maintenance were retained in the Motor Transport Corps.

From that time on the problem of training men grew, and in order to meet the increasing demand from overseas a number of schools were formed. Those at Camps Meigs and Johnston instituted an intensive training course for instructors, while the others trained men for field service, motorcycle drivers, repair men, and truckmasters. The combined capacity of these schools was, at the time the armistice was signed, 300 officers and 23,300 enlisted men. The personnel of the Motor Transport Corps, regardless of the Motors and Vehicles Division of the Quartermaster Corps, totals about 2,700 officers and 77,000 enlisted men.

FUNCTIONS.

The engineering branch of the Motor Transport Corps designed many special and technical vehicles in cooperation with the corps originating them, and developed standardization in other motor vehicles.

The operations in the field consisted of bringing the trucks overland by convoy from the point of origin to the point of use, when the distribution was in the United States, and to ports of embarkation for shipment to the American Expeditionary Force. When the trucks were landed at the ports of debarkation in France they were assigned to the Motor Transport Corps, American Expeditionary Force, which issued them to units to carry ammunition and food and for the transportation of troops.

Large maintenance repair parks were maintained throughout France and in this country, keeping all motor vehicles up to the highest point of efficiency.

FINANCE.

The value of the automotive equipment carried over from the fiscal year 1918 amounted to \$353,000,000. The appropriation for motor transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is \$886,000,000. Of this amount there has been or will have to be expended on contracts which can not be canceled \$350,000,000. For the repair shop and equipment program a further expenditure of

\$29,000,000 will be necessary, and additional expenses incident to demobilization and liquidation of the vehicles left on hand are estimated at \$6,000,000. Equipment estimated to be carried over to the next fiscal year, 1920, represents an expenditure of \$732,000,000, the present value of which is not known, but a large part of the \$350,000,000 expended out of the 1919 appropriation should be of continued use to the Army or saleable without loss.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

From the experience gained on the Mexican border, two things were apparent: First, that the Army would need a vast number of motor vehicles; and, second, that these vehicles should be, as far as possible, standardized. With this in mind, some of the best engineers in the country were gathered, and three standardized trucks developed—a light ($\frac{3}{4}$ ton), a medium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ton), and a heavy (3 ton), classified as the "AA," "A," and "B" standard.

The trucks completed to date, traveling at the rate of 20 miles an hour, would consume almost six days in passing a given point, and if placed end to end would reach a distance of 2,750 miles, or from New York almost to San Francisco. The average truck travels about 30 miles per day. This means that all the trucks completed to date would cover a distance each day equal to 100 times the circumference of the earth.

To date there have been completed for the Army 82,500 trucks, standardized and commercial types, 16,000 motor cars, 27,000 motorcycles, 22,000 bicycles, and a great number of trailers to be attached to the trucks.

There are on hand overseas more than 55,000 motor vehicles, and in the month of October alone 17,500 were shipped to the American Expeditionary Force, while there were available for shipment overseas on November 1, 1918, 12,000 additional motor vehicles.

The convoy service of the United States, although formed primarily for training purposes, has since its organization taken overland more than 14,500 trucks, the greater part of which carried freight in the shape of spare parts and motor equipment.

SUMMARY.

The Motor Transport Corps, under the present plan, is merely an operating corps, the procurement and the supply of motor equipment being attended to by a division of the Quartermaster Corps. During the period of the war, however, everything connected with the motorization of the Army was at some time handled by the Motor Transport Corps, and its strength and activities are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13.—*Strength and activities of the Motor Transport Corps.*

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Total personnel: | |
| Officers..... | 2, 717 |
| Enlisted men..... | 76, 917 |
| Training school capacity: | |
| Officers..... | 300 |
| Enlisted men..... | 23, 300 |
| Production: | |
| Trucks..... | 82, 490 |
| Other motor vehicles..... | 65, 482 |
| Finances: | |
| Estimated expenditure..... | \$731, 908, 462 |
| Estimated balance..... | \$501, 698, 824 |

ORGANIZATION FOR MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES.

At the beginning of the war the problem of manufacturing and distributing to the Army the necessary munitions and supplies was a staggering one. Within a very brief time upward of 60,000 contracts were to be placed requiring thousands of tons of raw material and employing hundreds of thousands of workmen. New plants were to be constructed; new designs were to be completed and tested; and organizations for inspection, for transportation, for storage and distribution had to be set up.

To carry through this program the War Department had inherited a decentralized purchasing system by which orders were placed and distribution made by depots scattered throughout the country. The first step in seeing to it that the necessary contracts were let and that production was carried through as required was to establish some central control in Washington. The small nucleus of officers in the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster Department, the Signal Corps, the Engineer Corps, and the Surgeon General's Office immediately set about building the force that could handle the enormous mass of work. Office forces doubled and trebled in weeks and even days.

The work was done because of the energy and skill of the Army officers on duty and because of the fine quality of the men who offered their services for carrying forward the task. Technical, professional, and business men came to Washington by the hundreds, ready to make any sacrifice of salary or prestige, that the end might be achieved.

As orders were placed and production got under way, a whole series of new problems arose. Shortages of raw materials appeared overnight. Factories became congested with war orders, and some order of priority had to be observed. As a clearing house for dealing with these problems the Council of National Defense was utilized and later the War Industries Board was formed. There the repre-

representatives of the Army, Navy, and other departments met with representatives of the manufacturers and settled the knotty questions as they arose.

As problems of this type became more complex and as the War Department bureaus began to get their work in hand, a second step in centralizing the purchasing machinery of the Army seemed desirable. On January 11, 1918, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, who had been representing the Army on the War Industries Board, was made director of purchases. His function was to give general oversight to the procurement of munitions and supplies and to represent the Army in its relationships with other departments as far as munitions and supplies were concerned.

Since that time there has been a constant strengthening of this central control. The Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, under Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, carries forward the work initiated by Gen. Pierce and in addition controls the embarkation, storage, distribution, and financial accounts for all Army supplies and munitions.

To effect these changes and supervise the centralized activities I have designated an Assistant Secretary to give special attention to the whole problem. Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, well known for his management of Allied purchases in this country, served for a time as Second Assistant Secretary of War, with oversight of the supply functions of the Department. Mr. Stettinius is now serving as my special representative overseas in dealings with the Allied Governments.

Mr. Benedict Crowell, who from the beginning of the war has rendered incalculable service on the supply problem by his business ability and presevering labors, has now been named Director of Munitions and with Gen. Goethals has established the supply organization of the Army on a firm basis.

THE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY.

The opening of the war found the United States with essentially a peace-time equipment of fighting material. There was, to be sure, a considerable reserve stock of rifles, some of small-arms ammunition, and a limited amount of artillery. As the plans for active American participation developed, however, even in these special cases the needs were ahead of any possible supply immediately available. The task of designing, securing, and caring for all items of fighting equipment, as well as certain types of motor equipment and personal equipment, falls to the Ordnance Department, and upon the success of that department largely depends the success of the actual fighting.

In order to meet the enormously increased burden imposed by the war the Ordnance Department was compelled to enlarge its working force and its office space in Washington. The matter of office space was provided for early in 1918 by the construction of new buildings at Sixth and B Streets, Washington. The enlargement of the working force was a matter of considerable difficulty, especially in the case of officers, because the technical problems of design and manufacture involved are in many cases peculiar to ordnance. Candidates were selected with great care and then were trained for their particular work as rapidly and completely as possible in view of the great demands on the time and attention of the few trained ordnance officers available. At the close of the fiscal year 1917-18, the number of ordnance officers had increased to 4,618 as compared with 225 at the beginning of the year, but was not yet up to the full authorized number (7,013). Corresponding increases were made in the numbers of enlisted men and civilian employees. As far as was consistent with the best interest of the service the office work in Washington and the routine work of inspection were performed by civilians, leaving the officers and enlisted men free for service in France, or at camps and cantonments.

The work of the Ordnance Department can best be considered in connection with the items whose production it directed, and therefore merges into the somewhat more general subject—the fighting equipment of the Army. This subject will be considered under the following heads:

1. Rifles.
2. Pistols and revolvers.
3. Machine guns.
4. Small arms ammunition.
5. Artillery and Artillery ammunition.
6. Propellants and explosives and nitrate plants.
7. Tractors.

RIFLES.

At the beginning of the war the standard Army rifle was the Springfield rifle, known as the Model 1903. Of these there were nearly 600,000 on hand and in arsenals, in the hands of the Navy and Marine Corps, Regular Army, National Guard, and schools and colleges. There were also several hundred thousand of Krag-Jorgensen rifles (Model 1898) stored for an emergency. The Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals had a productive capacity of 700 a day, on a single eight-hour shift. Manufacturing difficulties made it impossible to extend Model 1903 production sufficiently. Fortunately, there were available several plants which had just completed large orders for the Enfield rifle for the British Government. A new rifle,

the Model 1917, was accordingly designed. This rifle resembled the British Enfield sufficiently so that the plants equipped for Enfield production could be rapidly converted and utilized, but the rifle was constructed to use the same ammunition as is used in the Model 1903 and in machine guns and machine rifles of American manufacture. Production of the Model 1917 was pushed and completed rifles were secured before September 1, two months before the date specified in the contract. Table 14 shows by months and cumulatively to the end of each month the production of this rifle.

TABLE 14.—*Model 1917 rifles accepted prior to Nov. 1, 1918.*

| | By months. | Cumulative. |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1917. | | |
| August..... | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| September..... | 12,000 | 14,000 |
| October..... | 63,000 | 77,000 |
| November..... | 87,000 | 164,000 |
| December..... | 123,203 | 287,203 |
| 1918. | | |
| January..... | 130,319 | 417,522 |
| February..... | 161,448 | 578,970 |
| March..... | 197,756 | 776,726 |
| April..... | 151,616 | 928,342 |
| May..... | 202,376 | 1,130,718 |
| June..... | 184,379 | 1,315,097 |
| July..... | 196,831 | 1,511,928 |
| August..... | 235,900 | 1,747,828 |
| September..... | 181,950 | 1,929,778 |
| October..... | 207,247 | 2,137,025 |

At the same time the production of Model 1903 rifles was continued at an increased rate. It was necessary to devote much of the capacity at times to the supply of spare parts, which were required in large quantities to maintain the rifles on hand at the opening of the war. The first divisions sent to France were equipped with this rifle, which justified in action its reputation acquired on the rifle range before the war. The Model 1917 rifle was also thoroughly satisfactory in action.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

From the beginning of the war the call for pistols was insistent. In this case the American Army was fortunate in having already designed and in production a weapon well adapted to close combat, and more effective than the corresponding weapons used by other armies. As extension of manufacturing facilities promptly enough to meet the demand was impossible, a revolver was designed to use the same ammunition and production of a considerable quantity secured, beginning in October, 1917. Plans for increased production of pistols were also carried through; at the time of the signing of the armistice, one new plant had begun production and several others

were being erected. As a result of these efforts, those troops in France who were likely to require them for close combat were supplied with one or the other of these valuable weapons.

MACHINE GUNS.

At the beginning of the war no machine gun or machine rifle had been accepted as a permanent standard for the American Army. Besides a number of Benet Mercier, Colt, Maxim, and Gatling guns on hand, orders were placed early in the war for 2,500 Colt and 2,500 Lewis guns. These guns were delivered promptly and used for training purposes. These measures, however, did not meet adequately the need for ground guns, nor the need for airplane machine guns. The latter requirement was taken care of by devoting to that purpose the Marlin guns and the available production of Lewis guns, after the completion of the 2,500 previously mentioned. Provision for active guns for immediate ground use was made by securing from the French a sufficient supply of Hotchkiss machine guns and Chauchat machine rifles. A considerable number of Vickers guns was secured and used in part for ground use and in part for equipping airplanes. It was seen at the beginning of the war, however, that a standard gun was needed, which could be produced in quantity and would be superior in some respects to the older types. Accordingly, in cooperation with the Ordnance Department, Mr. John M. Browning, of Utah, the inventor of several earlier successful machine guns, designed three new weapons—the Heavy Browning machine gun, the Light Browning machine rifle, and the Aircraft Browning. By zeal on the part of all concerned, the first two were brought into production as promptly as possible, and quantities secured as shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15.—*Monthly and cumulative acceptances.*

| | Heavy Browning. | | Light Browning. | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | By months. | Cumulative to end of month. | By months. | Cumulative to end of month. |
| 1918. | | | | |
| March..... | | | 558 | 558 |
| April..... | 12 | 12 | 368 | 926 |
| May..... | 922 | 934 | 1,822 | 2,748 |
| June..... | 2,620 | 3,554 | 3,876 | 6,624 |
| July..... | 4,225 | 7,779 | 8,196 | 14,820 |
| August..... | 9,182 | 16,961 | 12,517 | 27,337 |
| September..... | 8,838 | 25,799 | 6,896 | 34,233 |
| October..... | 13,747 | 39,546 | 12,786 | 47,019 |

These guns when issued to troops met with immediate success and approval from foreign officers as well as our own. A recent cable

from the American Expeditionary Force discusses their use in action as follows:

Experience of Seventy-ninth Division in offensive operations September 25 to October 21, Browning machine guns. Thirteen machine-gun companies engaged, weather conditions continuous rain and mud. * * * There was not one instance where the guns failed to operate due to muddy and wet belts. * * * On the whole it may be said that the performance of the Browning machine gun and automatic rifle in active operation has been so satisfactory as to create an insistent demand for these weapons from machine-gun units and from division commanders.

In the case of the light Browning, in fact, an increase in the allotment per company is desired; such an increase may easily be provided for by a continuance of the present production, if required by the military plans finally adopted.

At the signing of the armistice the country possesses a stock of heavy Brownings sufficient to equip the American Expeditionary Force twice over, with a considerable margin, and a stock of light Brownings sufficient to equip the American Expeditionary Force on the original scale.

SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION.

A sufficient supply of small-arms ammunition has always been available to provide for troops in service. The complication due to the use of machine guns and machine rifles of French caliber has been successfully met. Temporary difficulties early in the war as to quality have been overcome, in spite of the large increase in production. To meet the special needs of the Air Service and of anti-aircraft defense, new types of ammunition have been designed and produced, whose purpose is indicated by their names—armor-piercing, tracer, and incendiary. Table 16 shows the increase of production of ball cartridges, caliber .30 (for rifles, machine guns, and machine rifles), and of ball cartridges, caliber .45 (for pistols and revolvers).

TABLE 16.—*Monthly production.*

[In millions of rounds.]

| | Ball cartridges. | | | Ball cartridges. | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Caliber .30. | Caliber .45. | | Caliber .30. | Caliber .45. |
| September, 1917..... | 12 | 6 | Average, second quarter, 1918 | 213 | 27 |
| Average, last quarter, 1917.. | 83 | 9 | Average, third quarter, 1918 | 240 | 31 |
| Average, first quarter, 1918.. | 182 | 15 | October, 1918..... | 254 | 35 |

ARTILLERY AND ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

The decision made in June, 1917, that for vital military reasons the artillery equipment of our forces in France should in general

conform to French or British standard calibers prevented the employment of most of the small prewar stock of artillery in the United States. It further necessitated the alteration of existing plants and the creation of new facilities for producing the French models of guns and ammunition. The handicaps thus imposed upon the supply of munitions from the United States were outweighed by the simplification of equipment and supply in the field, and by the cooperation with foreign munition production which was rendered possible. This cooperation enabled French and British plants to use American materials in the manufacture of artillery and ammunition for the American Army and resulted in more rapid equipment of the Expeditionary Force than could otherwise have been accomplished.

Development of manufacturing capacity in the United States involved the creation of new tools, new processes, and new plants. Even the arsenals were not equipped for the manufacture of the calibers and models of guns adopted, and certain existing private plants were working on allied contracts which could not be interrupted. Of the enormous amount of additional equipment made necessary by expansion of the Army from its peace strength to a contemplated force of 5,000,000 men, the artillery and artillery ammunition could be improvised with least facility because the necessary processes of their manufacture involved irreducible periods of time.

The expansion which has been planned and effected since the entry of the United States into the war can be summarized as shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17.—*Expansion in artillery equipment.*

| Artillery (complete units). | Total contracted for. | On hand Apr. 6, 1917. | On hand Nov. 1, 1918. ¹ |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Trench..... | 11,700 | ..... | 5,000 |
| Light..... | 10,113 | 779 | 3,850 |
| Medium..... | 5,385 | 114 | 1,070 |
| Heavy..... | 3,472 | ..... | 695 |
| Railway..... | 211 | ..... | 19 |
| Total..... | 30,881 | 893 | 10,634 |

¹ Approximate.

The production of artillery ammunition has increased to a point where the total weekly output of machined shells is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, and the delivery of complete rounds is 40 per cent of the British rate. The increase in production during the past half year is seen in Table 18.

TABLE 18.—*Artillery ammunition of American manufacture.*

| Artillery ammunition. | Produced in April, 1918. | Produced in October, 1918. | Complete or in process of manufac- ture Nov. 1, 1918. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Light..... | 888,000 | 2,470,000 | 42,421,000 |
| Medium..... | 129 | 136,000 | 7,926,000 |
| Heavy..... | | 108,000 | 3,741,000 |
| Railway..... | 245 | 4,000 | 341,000 |
| French..... | 11,789 | 1,026,000 | 9,455,000 |
| Total..... | 900,163 | 3,744,000 | 63,884,000 |

PROPELLANTS AND EXPLOSIVES—NITRATE PLANTS.

Prior to the entry of the United States into the war, a considerable part of the needs of the allies for smokeless powder and T.N.T. was being supplied from American plant capacity, which had been enlarged by the efforts of the allies. It was essential that American plans should result in no interference with this supply. In order, therefore, to cover the prospective needs of the artillery ammunition program of the United States Army, extensions and additions to existing capacity had to be undertaken, and plans developed for using ammonium nitrate as well as T.N.T. in loading high-explosive shell. As a result of the measures taken the supply to the allies from American sources was maintained and the loading of American ammunition was not delayed because of shortage of either powder or high explosives. Another result of these plans was the more rapid development of the extensive plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen which were initiated by act of Congress in June, 1916. The war has brought much nearer the day when the country will no longer be altogether dependent on the Chilean deposits of sodium nitrate for commercial and agricultural, as well as for military, purposes.

ARTILLERY TRACTORS.

The results of the war have also served the interests of peace in the development of small caterpillar tractors to replace horses used with heavy artillery. There have been designed and put into production 10-ton, 5-ton, and 2½-ton tractors. Large tractors had for some years been used extensively in farm work, lumbering, etc., where heavy hauling must be done over rough ground. It is probable that the small tractors which have been developed under the pressure of war needs will be extremely useful in tasks where a smaller unit would be suitable.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT WORK.

To carry through the production required, new plants and plant extensions, to the value of about \$400,000,000, have had to be erected under the direction of the Ordnance Department. The number of contracts placed during the fiscal year was approximately 16,000, of an aggregate value of \$5,000,000,000. The extension of work between July 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918, is indicated by the figures of Table 19.

TABLE 19.—*Growth of ordnance operations in one year.*

| | July 1, 1917. | July 1, 1918. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Square feet of storage space available..... | 970,000 | 4,320,000 |
| Tonnage freighted preceding month..... | 500 | 100,000 |
| Freight cars required..... | 30 | 4,000 |

TANKS AND TANK CORPS.

THE TANK—A NEW WEAPON.

Among the new fighting weapons developed in the present war the tank, the basic idea of which was suggested by the American farm caterpillar tractor, holds high place as an engine of military warfare. The Ordnance Department early began arrangements for extended tank production, and instituted experiments relating to changes and improvements in design. On February 18, 1918, the Tank Service of the National Army was authorized and placed under the control of the Chief of Engineers. In expectation of the rapid growth of the new arm, however, and in recognition of its importance, under date of March 6, 1918, the organization of a separate Tank Corps was directed and removed from the direction of the Chief of Engineers. The Tank Corps was assigned the operation of tanks in the field and the recruiting and training of the personnel. The Ordnance Department remained in charge of design and production.

ACTIVITIES OF THE TANK CORPS.

On April 15, authority was granted for the enlistment or voluntary induction in the Tank Corps of men between the ages of 18 and 40 years. Men who selected the service were attracted by the recognized importance of tanks on the battle field, and the appeal of its motto, "Treat 'em Rough." Training centers were established in England and France, and also in the United States. The United States center, at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., was later transferred to the old artillery training ground at Tobyhanna; and at the time of the signing of the armistice, Camp Polk, suitable for winter use, was being prepared at Raleigh, N. C. Pending quantity produc-

tion in the United States tanks were obtained from the French and British. The Tank Corps participated in the operations of the American Army and has been particularly effective in the decisive fighting on the Argonne front.

AIR SERVICE.

ORGANIZATION.

The Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, which had charge of the production and operation of military aircraft at the outbreak of the war, was created on July 18, 1914. To assist in outlining America's aviation program, the Aircraft Production Board was appointed by the Council of National Defense in May, 1917. In October, 1917, the Aircraft Board, acting in an advisory capacity to the Signal Corps and the Navy, was created by act of Congress. In April, 1918, the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps was separated into two distinct departments, Mr. John D. Ryan being placed in charge of aircraft production and Brig. Gen. W. L. Kenly in charge of military aeronautics. Under the powers granted in the Overman bill a further reorganization was effected by presidential order in May, 1918, whereby aircraft production and military aeronautics were completely divorced from the Signal Corps and established in separate bureaus. This arrangement continued until August, when the present Air Service, under Mr. Ryan as Second Assistant Secretary of War, was established, combining under one head the administration of aviation personnel and equipment.

RAW MATERIALS SECURED.

One of the most important problems which confronted the aircraft organization from the start was the obtaining of sufficient spruce and fir for ourselves and our allies. To facilitate the work, battalions were organized under military discipline and placed in the forests of the west coast. A Government plant and kiln were erected to cut and dry lumber before shipment, thus saving valuable freight space. To November 11, 1918, the date the armistice was signed, the total quantity of spruce and fir shipped amounted to approximately 174,000,000 feet, of which more than two-thirds went to the allies.

The shortage of linen stimulated the search for a substitute possessing the qualities necessary in fabric used for covering airplane wings. Extensive experiments were made with a cotton product which proved so successful that it is now used for all types of training and service planes.

To meet the extensive demands for a high-grade lubricating oil castor beans were imported from India and a large acreage planted

in this country. Meanwhile, research work with mineral oils was carried on intensively, with the result that a lubricant was developed which proved satisfactory in practically every type of airplane motor, except the rotary motor, in which castor oil is still preferred.

PRODUCTION OF TRAINING PLANES AND ENGINES.

When war was declared the United States possessed less than 300 training planes, all of inferior types. Deliveries of improved models were begun as early as June, 1917. Up to November 11, 1918, over 5,300 had been produced, including 1,600 of a type which was temporarily abandoned on account of unsatisfactory engines.

Planes for advanced training purposes were produced in quantity early in 1918; up to the signing of the armistice about 2,500 were delivered. Approximately the same number was purchased overseas for training the units with the Expeditionary Force.

Several new models, to be used for training pursuit pilots, are under development.

Within three months after the declaration of war extensive orders were placed for two types of elementary training engines. Quantity production was reached within a short time. In all about 10,500 have been delivered, sufficient to constitute a satisfactory reserve for some time to come.

Of the advanced training engines, the three important models were of foreign design, and the success achieved in securing quantity production is a gratifying commentary on the manufacturing ability of this country. The total production up to November 11 was approximately 5,200.

PRODUCTION OF SERVICE PLANES.

The experience acquired during the operations on the Mexican border demonstrated the unsuitability of the planes then used by the American Army. Shortly after the declaration of war, a commission was sent abroad to select types of foreign service planes to be put into production in this country. We were confronted with the necessity of redesigning these models to take the Liberty motor, as foreign engine production was insufficient to meet the great demands of the allies. The first successful type of plane to come into quantity production was a modification of the British De Havilland 4—an observation and day bombing plane. The first deliveries were made in February, 1918. In May, production began to increase rapidly, and by October a monthly output of 1,200 had been reached. Approximately 1,900 were shipped to the Expeditionary Force prior to the termination of hostilities.

The Handley-Page night bomber, used extensively by the British, was redesigned to take two Liberty motors. Parts for approximately 100 planes have been shipped to England for assembly.

Table 20 shows the status of American production of service planes by quarterly periods.

TABLE 20.—*Service planes produced in the United States in 1918.*

| Name of plane. | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. | Apr. 1 to June 30. | July 1 to Sept. 30. | Oct. 1 to Nov. 8. | Total. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| De Havilland 4..... | 14 | 515 | 1,165 | 1,493 | 3,187 |
| Handley-Page..... | | | 100 | 1 | 101 |

A total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and day bombing planes, with spare engines, were delivered to the Expeditionary Force by the French Government for the equipment of our forces overseas.

Considerable progress was made in the adaptation of other types of foreign planes to the American-made engines, and in the development of new designs. The U. S. D. 9A, embodying some improvements over the De Havilland 4, was expected to come into quantity production in the near future. The Bristol Fighter, a British plane, was redesigned to take the Liberty 8 and the Hispano Suiza 300 H. P. engines. A force of Italian engineers and skilled workmen was brought to America to redesign the Caproni night bomber to take three Liberty motors, and successful trial flights of this machine have been made.

Several new models are under experimentation. Chief of these is the Le Père two-seater fighter, designed around the Liberty motor, the performance of which is highly satisfactory. Several of these planes were sent overseas to be tested at the front.

PRODUCTION OF SERVICE ENGINES.

In view of the rapid progress in military aeronautics, the necessity for the development of a high-powered motor adaptable to American methods of quantity production was early recognized. The result of the efforts to meet this need was the Liberty motor—America's chief contribution to aviation, and one of the great achievements of the war. After this motor emerged from the experimental stage, production increased with great rapidity, the October output reaching 4,200, or nearly one-third of the total production up to the signing of the armistice. The factories engaged in the manufacture of this motor, and their total production to November 8, are listed in Table 21.

TABLE 21.—*Production of Liberty motor to Nov. 8, 1918, by factories.*

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Packard Motor Car Co..... | 4, 654 |
| Lincoln Motor Corporation..... | 3, 720 |
| Ford Motor Co..... | 3, 025 |
| General Motors Corporation..... | 1, 554 |
| Nordyke & Marmon Co..... | 443 |
| Total | 13, 396 |

Of this total, 9,824 were high-compression, or Army type, and 3,572 low-compression, or Navy type, the latter being used in sea-planes and large night bombers.

In addition to those installed in planes, about 3,500 Liberty engines were shipped overseas, to be used as spares and for delivery to the allies.

Other types of service engines, including the Hispano-Suiza 300 H. P., the Bugatti, and the Liberty 8-cylinder were under development when hostilities ceased. The Hispano-Suiza 180 H. P. had already reached quantity production. Nearly 500 engines of this type were produced, about half of which were shipped to France and England for use in foreign-built pursuit planes.

Table 22 gives a résumé of the production of service engines by quarterly periods:

TABLE 22.—*Production of service engines in 1918.*

| Name of engine. | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. | Apr. 1 to June 30. | July 1 to Sept. 30. | Oct. 1 to Nov. 8. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Liberty 12, Army..... | 122 | 1, 493 | 4, 116 | 4, 093 | 9, 824 |
| Liberty 12, Navy..... | 142 | 633 | 1, 710 | 1, 087 | 3, 572 |
| Hispano-Suiza 180 H. P..... | | | 185 | 284 | 469 |

IMPROVEMENTS IN INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

Few facilities existed for the manufacture of many of the delicate instruments and intricate mechanisms going into the equipment of every battle plane. The courage and determination with which these most difficult problems were met and solved will form one of the bright pages in the archives of American industry.

One of the most important outgrowths of the research work which the war stimulated was the development of voice command in formation flying by means of wireless devices. The great significance of this invention will be appreciated when it is realized that the leader of a formation has heretofore been dependent on signals for conveying instructions to the individual units of the squadron.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL.

After the declaration of war the construction of training fields proceeded with such rapidity that the demand for training equipment greatly exceeded the output. Since the latter part of 1917, however, the supply of elementary training planes and engines has been more than sufficient to meet the demands, while the situation as regards certain types of planes for advanced training has greatly improved. Approximately 17,000 cadets were graduated from ground schools; 8,602 reserve military aviators were graduated from elementary training schools; and 4,028 aviators completed the course in advanced training provided in this country. Pending the provision of adequate equipment for specialized advanced training, the policy was adopted of sending students overseas for a short finishing course before going into action. The shortage of skilled mechanics with sufficient knowledge of airplanes and motors was met by the establishment of training schools from which over 14,000 mechanics were graduated.

At the cessation of hostilities there were in training as aviators in the United States 6,528 men, of whom 22 per cent were in ground schools, 37 per cent in elementary schools, and 41 per cent in advanced training schools. The number of men in training as aviator mechanics was 2,154.

FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Early in 1918 the first squadrons composed of American personnel provided with French planes appeared at the front. The number was increased as rapidly as equipment could be obtained. On September 30, the date of the latest available information, there were 32 squadrons at the front; of these 15 were pursuit, 13 observation, and 4 bombing. The first squadron equipped with American planes reached the front in the latter part of July.

LOSSES IN BATTLE AND IN TRAINING.

Though the casualties in the air force were small as compared with the total strength, the casualty rate of the flying personnel at the front was somewhat above the Artillery and Infantry rates. The reported battle fatalities up to October 24 were 128 and accident fatalities overseas 244. The results of allied and American experience at the front indicate that two aviators lose their lives in accidents for each aviator killed in battle. The fatalities at training fields in the United States to October 24 were 262.

COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED STRENGTH.

On America's entrance into the war, the personnel of the Air Service consisted of 65 officers and 1,120 men. When the armistice was signed the total strength was slightly over 190,000, comprising about 20,000 commissioned officers, over 6,000 cadets under training, and 164,000 enlisted men. In addition to the cadets under training, the flying personnel was composed of about 11,000 officers, of whom approximately 42 per cent were with the Expeditionary Force when hostilities ceased. The Air Service constituted slightly over 5 per cent of the total strength of the Army.

SIGNAL CORPS.

ARMY COMMUNICATION.

Never before in the history of the American Army have the activities of the Signal Corps been so extensive. The expansion has been proportionate to the increase in the size of the Army. Many additional functions have been added and numerous new means of signaling developed and employed. For every division at the front over 500 men belong to the Signal Corps, and are engaged in establishing communication with all parts of the line. For this they utilize the telegraph, telephone, buzzerphone, buzzer, radio, lamps, panels, pyrotechnics, arm signals, flags, sound signals, runners, mounted orderlies, motorcycle messengers, and pigeons.

The Signal Corps has organized behind the lines in France a complete telephone and telegraph system extending to stations in every area in which the American Army is engaged. Much of the line is of standard American construction similar to the commercial lines in the United States; part of the system was leased from the French Government. A four-conductor cable was laid across the English Channel, solely for American use and under Signal Corps direction.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

In addition to the functions performed in Army communication, the Signal Corps in France was engaged in other work of a related character. A great number of still and motion pictures of the war have been made by the Photographic Unit. The Meteorological Service distributed to the Expeditionary Force the standard time and supplied daily forecasts of weather conditions, knowledge of which is highly essential to tactical plans. The Code Compilation Service has had charge of all Army codes and ciphers.

At the outbreak of the war, there were but 2,585 officers and men in the Signal Corps. When hostilities were suspended it numbered over 50,000 officers and men. From the beginning of the war until May,

1918, the Aviation Section was part of the Signal Corps; so that in addition to the complicated activities already cited the corps carried the added responsibility of organizing for the production of aircraft and for the operation of military aeronautics.

QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES.

EXPANSION OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

On June 30, 1917, the Quartermaster Corps consisted of 1,124 commissioned officers, 8,446 enlisted men, and 20,500 civilian employees. At that time the total strength of the Army was about 250,000. Supplying, paying, and handling the accounts of a continually growing Army made necessary immediate expansion of the Quartermaster Corps. By October 15, 1918, the personnel of the corps had been increased to 11,256 commissioned officers, 200,354 enlisted men, and 84,435 civilian employees. The number of men to be supplied at that time was approximately 3,500,000.

The peace-time organization of the Quartermaster Corps proved inadequate to meet the demands placed upon it by the existing emergency. This was especially true regarding procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment. The policy of decentralized procurement, which had worked successfully with the small Army in peace times, was abandoned and the task of procurement for the Army was lodged in divisions:

Clothing and Equipage Division.

Fuel and Forage Division.

Hardware and Metals Division.

Remount Division.

Subsistence Division.

Vehicles and Harness Division.

Motors Divisions (later the Motor Transport Corps).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZONE SYSTEM.

The stupendous problem of supply, which a year ago confronted the Army as an almost insurmountable obstacle has been solved and throughout the war the Army has been well equipped. The present stocks of clothing and equipage are not only sufficient for all current needs but, with one or two minor exceptions, they are sufficient to maintain the Army in its present strength for at least one year.

The key to the solution of the supply situation was the adoption of a zone system. The country was divided into zones, each with a central depot responsible for the supply of the camps within its boundary. To a marked extent it has been possible to secure procurement for each zone within its own boundaries, which has mate-

rially reduced the amount of transportation of supplies. When increase in stocks for any one zone has been necessary, immediate transfers from other depots have been possible or direct shipment of supplies by contractors to the depots of that zone has been arranged, making possible prompt equipment of troops as they came into service.

In the purchase of subsistence and fuel, the enthusiastic cooperation of the Food and Fuel Administrations has proved of indispensable assistance. Much credit is due to these organizations for the service they have afforded the War Department.

The equipping of the rapidly expanding Army and maintaining the larger part of it in a foreign country under the most difficult conditions has presented many new and complex problems. These may be summarized as follows:

1. To maintain reserves at depots in the United States of sufficient amounts to supply equipment and subsistence to the camps as needed for new men as fast as they were called into the Army, and to provide a steady flow of supplies to points of embarkation to meet overseas requirements.

2. To maintain stocks in camps sufficient to equip and maintain the troops quartered there.

3. To build up at ports of embarkation reserves which might insure prompt shipment overseas of articles as requisitions were made by Gen. Pershing. In addition to the reserves for overseas shipments, stocks of clothing have been maintained at the ports, from which to furnish embarking soldiers new equipment as needed to prevent waste of cargo space which might result from embarking troops with clothing which would soon demand replacement.

4. To maintain overseas supplies at ports of debarkation, at base and intermediate depots, and at advanced stations to adequately provision and equip the operating troops and the large body of troops behind the lines.

Some indication of the success with which the Quartermaster Corps has met the situation is shown in Table 23, which gives the amount and distribution of some of the important articles of clothing and subsistence on hand November 1, 1918.

TABLE 23.—*Stocks of selected articles, Nov. 1, 1918.*

[Figures in thousands.]

| | At and in transit to depots. | At and in transit to camps and posts. | At and in transit to em- barkation points. | In France and in transit to France. | Total. |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------|
| Clothing and equipage: | | | | | |
| Breeches and trousers, wool..... | 3,389 | 1,653 | 1,749 | 1,349 | 8,140 |
| Coats, wool..... | 2,022 | 1,029 | 1,091 | 1,826 | 5,968 |
| Undershirts, winter..... | 6,159 | 4,120 | 3,526 | 4,177 | 17,982 |
| Drawers, winter..... | 8,359 | 4,356 | 3,031 | 5,808 | 21,554 |
| Shoes, field and marching, pairs..... | 4,500 | 2,524 | 1,825 | 1,926 | 10,775 |
| Overcoats..... | 1,888 | 1,446 | 357 | 384 | 4,075 |
| Shirts, flannel..... | 2,313 | 2,296 | 2,100 | 2,531 | 9,240 |
| Stockings, wool, light and heavy, pairs..... | 18,406 | 6,493 | 7,782 | 12,210 | 44,891 |
| Subsistence: | | | | | |
| Meat ration..... | 87,508 | 2,393 | 63,562 | 141,646 | 295,109 |
| Flour ration..... | 57,843 | 1,649 | 90,055 | 221,594 | 371,041 |
| Bean ration..... | 19,910 | 2,052 | 62,262 | 76,603 | 160,827 |
| Vegetable ration..... | 63,962 | 2,747 | 20,550 | 53,994 | 141,253 |
| Fruit ration..... | 24,993 | 2,040 | 5,079 | 11,469 | 43,581 |
| Sugar ration..... | 24,042 | 4,510 | 15,066 | 45,515 | 89,133 |
| Milk, evaporated..... | 37,816 | 2,539 | 19,326 | 18,010 | 77,691 |

QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES INVOLVE IMMENSE SUMS.

The transactions incident to maintaining an army of 3,500,000 men has involved the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Tables 24, 25, and 26 show for representative items the amounts involved, both in number of articles purchased and the money expended:

TABLE 24.—*Clothing and equipage purchases.*

[Figures in thousands.]

| | Total purchases Apr. 1, 1917, to Nov. 2, 1918. | | Total outstanding contracts, as of Nov. 2, 1918. | |
|--|--|-----------|--|----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Blankets..... | 18,630 | \$128,670 | 3,372 | \$26,282 |
| Breeches and trousers, wool..... | 16,043 | 107,522 | 7,266 | 48,682 |
| Coats, wool..... | 11,852 | 116,031 | 3,184 | 31,171 |
| Drawers, winter..... | 32,393 | 65,786 | 8,858 | 17,716 |
| Overcoats..... | 7,587 | 92,334 | 819 | 9,967 |
| Shirts, flannel..... | 21,295 | 74,533 | 5,752 | 20,132 |
| Shoes, field and marching.....pairs.. | 25,948 | 162,639 | 3,592 | 23,806 |
| Stockings, wool, light and heavy.....pairs.. | 85,966 | 38,230 | 46,505 | 20,608 |
| Undershirts, winter..... | 28,000 | 56,000 | 5,953 | 11,906 |

TABLE 25.—*Subsistence and forage purchases.*

| | Purchased from July 6, 1918, to Oct. 26, 1918. | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| | Quantity (pounds). | Value. |
| Subsistence: | | |
| Flour..... | 201,985,886 | \$10,953,024 |
| Beef, fresh, frozen..... | 159,147,421 | 39,135,264 |
| Canned meats..... | 91,836,182 | 38,964,136 |
| Bacon..... | 47,289,065 | 21,487,879 |
| Sugar..... | 61,574,880 | 4,717,596 |
| Beans, baked..... | 4,123,342 | 385,036 |
| Beans, dry..... | 230,964 | 25,980 |
| Tomatoes, canned..... | 187,282,583 | 13,018,743 |
| Prunes..... | 1,592,910 | 270,765 |
| Jam..... | 3,921,823 | 741,412 |
| Milk, evaporated..... | 72,300,665 | 8,129,323 |
| Forage: | | |
| Hay..... | 984,280,000 | 11,583,537 |
| Bran..... | 61,490,000 | 898,505 |
| Oats..... | 748,701,408 | 22,188,400 |

TABLE 26.—*Animal purchases.*

| | Purchased from Apr. 1, 1917, to Nov. 10, 1918. | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| | Number. | Value. |
| Horses..... | 304,095 | \$80,004,405 |
| Mules..... | 146,813 | 33,247,931 |

MATERIAL SHIPPED OVERSEAS.

Tables 27 and 28 show the quantity and approximate value of the supplies shipped overseas of some important articles:

TABLE 27.—*Overseas shipment, clothing and equipage, Mar. 31, 1918, to Oct. 31, 1918.*

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Blankets..... | 2,592,000 | \$20,736,000 |
| Breeches and trousers, wool..... | 4,080,000 | 27,336,000 |
| Coats, wool..... | 3,353,000 | 32,825,870 |
| Drawers, winter..... | 9,679,000 | 19,358,009 |
| Overcoats..... | 1,321,000 | 16,076,570 |
| Shirts, flannel..... | 4,909,000 | 17,181,600 |
| Shoes, field and march, pairs..... | 8,439,000 | 48,554,150 |
| Stockings, wool, light and heavy, pairs..... | 26,501,000 | 11,925,450 |
| Undershirts, winter..... | 9,248,000 | 18,496,000 |

TABLE 28.—Overseas shipments, subsistence, forage, and fuel, Apr. 1, 1917, to Nov. 10, 1918.

| Subsistence. | Quantity. | Value. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| Flour..... | 493,162,058 | \$26,926,648 |
| Beef, fresh, frozen..... | 213,034,473 | 50,553,080 |
| Meats, canned..... | 118,183,810 | 50,133,572 |
| Bacon..... | 115,415,372 | 49,086,157 |
| Sugar..... | 97,627,445 | 6,804,633 |
| Beans, baked..... | 54,496,008 | 4,986,385 |
| Beans, dry..... | 38,832,171 | 4,131,743 |
| Tomatoes, canned..... | 77,535,095 | 5,359,322 |
| Prunes..... | 13,709,341 | 1,218,760 |
| Jam..... | 24,723,283 | 1,285,415 |
| Cigarettes, each..... | 1,936,159,687 | 10,455,262 |
| Milk, evaporated..... | 39,918,202 | 3,975,853 |
| Forage: | | |
| Hay..... | 273,704,000 | 3,831,856 |
| Oats..... | 535,852,000 | 13,396,300 |
| Bran..... | 44,546,000 | 608,190 |
| Fuel: | <i>Gallons.</i> | |
| Aviation gasoline..... | 7,419,000 | 2,742,000 |
| Motor gasoline..... | 30,589,000 | 7,268,000 |

SALVAGE WORK AN IMPORTANT ECONOMY.

In October, 1917, salvage work was introduced by the organization of the Conservation Branch of the Supplies Division, which shortly became, on account of its increasing importance, the Salvage Division. The work grew with extreme rapidity and was extended throughout the camps of the United States and in France. It has resulted in the elimination to a remarkable extent of waste of all items of equipment. During September, the latest month for which complete figures are available, 1,776,247 articles were repaired in the United States, 4,118,757 were laundered, and waste materials valued at more than \$1,000,000 were collected.

With the cessation of hostilities, this work will attain even greater importance. Large quantities of articles which in former wars would have been discarded as of too little value to reclaim will be salvaged, with a saving for the Government of very large amounts of material and money.

TRANSFER OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS FUNCTIONS.

Recent orders have transferred the functions of procurement and distribution of supplies from the Quartermaster Corps to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage under the General Staff. And at the same time the activities of the Finance and Accounts Division of the Quartermaster Corps were transferred to the Office of the Director of Finance, General Staff. In the future the Quartermaster Corps becomes an operating corps in the field in charge of labor, remount operations, and cemeterial work.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.**GAS FIGHTING INTRODUCED BY GERMANS.**

The surprise use of gas by the Germans in 1915 forced upon the Allied Armies a new form of warfare. The chemical work thus necessitated in the United States Army was at first undertaken by a number of governmental agencies. At the very outset of our participation in the war Dr. Van. H. Manning offered the services and facilities of the Bureau of Mines to the War Department for research work in problems of gas warfare. The bureau was particularly fitted to perform this highly important pioneer work because of its exhaustive studies of poisonous gases and protection by means of masks made in connection with mining problems. Similar work was soon started at the American University laboratories. The development and production of gas masks and other articles of defense was shortly undertaken by the Medical Department. The production of toxic gases, containers, and the mechanical apparatus necessary for their active employment was made the task of the Ordnance Department. The Corps of Engineers sent the first men into service as gas and flame troops.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

The first consolidation of these separate operations was made for our forces in France early in September, 1917, when the Gas Service of the American Expeditionary Force was established. The uniting of the various agencies in the United States came about by Executive order June 28, 1918, with the creation of the Chemical Warfare Service under Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert. In addition to the development, production, and testing of articles of gas offense and defense, the Chemical Warfare Service is in charge of the training of gas officers, the training of all troops in gas defense, and the organization of gas troops. On November 1, 1918, the personnel of this service included 1,654 commissioned officers and 18,027 enlisted men.

GAS OFFENSE.

Gas is employed in offensive operations in various ways. Attacks are made by the concentration of artillery fire in which gas-filled shell and mortar bombs are used. Effective attacks are also made with the so-called Livens projectors. A thousand or more of these long, narrow tubes containing gas-filled drums are placed underground in groups of about 25, from 50 to 100 yards apart, and are set off instantaneously by means of electrical connection. Grenades filled with gas and smoke preparations are used by the infantry in trench fight-

ing. The production of these projectors and mortars and the various types of containers is under the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department. The production of toxic gases and the filling of all containers is the work of the Chemical Warfare Service. Gases are produced at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., and at a number of auxiliary plants which have been erected since the war. The progress made in gas production has been so satisfactory that it has been possible not only to fill all shell and containers available and to ship quantities of gas to our forces overseas, but also to make large sales to the allies. At the signing of the armistice we were equipped to produce gases at a more rapid rate than France, England, or Germany.

GAS DEFENSE.

Through the cooperation of the various governmental agencies an American type of mask has been developed which affords twenty times the protection of the German mask. Not a case is on record of an American soldier who has fallen victim of a gas attack when protected by the American mouthpiece type of mask. Recently production has commenced on the American Tissot mask, an adaptation of the French type, which, while equally effective, affords the wearer greater comfort than in the case of the mouthpiece mask by enabling him to breathe both through the nose and the mouth.

Production of gas masks started in July, 1917. To November 9, 1918, the total production of all types was over 5½ million, of which over 4½ million were suitable for overseas use and nearly 4 million had been shipped to the American Expeditionary Force. In October, 1918, 925,000 were completed and inspected. It was expected that a maximum monthly production of 1,200,000 masks would be attained beginning in December.

The remarkable increase in mask production is indicated by Table 29.

TABLE 29.—*Gas masks, production in the United States, by months.*

| | Monthly production. | Cumulative production. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Produced prior to Jan. 1, 1918..... | | 143,200 |
| January, 1918..... | 58,757 | 201,959 |
| February, 1918..... | 123,855 | 325,812 |
| March, 1918..... | 183,647 | 509,457 |
| April, 1918..... | 363,196 | 872,655 |
| May, 1918..... | 322,213 | 1,194,868 |
| June, 1918..... | 514,556 | 1,719,424 |
| July, 1918..... | 671,380 | 2,390,804 |
| August, 1918..... | 844,372 | 3,235,176 |
| September, 1918..... | 830,162 | 4,065,338 |
| October, 1918..... | 924,882 | 4,990,220 |
| Total production to Nov. 9, 1918..... | | 5,276,515 |

The greater part of this production has been at the Government gas defense plant at Long Island City, N. Y. The average daily production there in October was approximately 24,260.

The serious shortage of carbon for gas-mask canisters in the summer of 1918, due to the scarcity of cocoanut shells, was relieved in a large measure by the cooperation of the American Red Cross in the vigorous campaign throughout the country for the saving of fruit pits and nut shells.

When it is considered that the Chemical Warfare Service, as such, has been in existence for less than five months, its achievements may be truly considered remarkable.

CONSTRUCTION.

. CONSTRUCTION DIVISION ORGANIZED.

Prior to the war the construction and repair of camps, cantonments, and Army posts had been carried on by the Construction and Repair Division of the Quartermaster General's Office. After the declaration of war, it early became evident that this division was not properly organized to carry out the vast building program incidental to the housing of the new armies, and a special division for handling this work was created by order of The Adjutant General, dated May 19, 1917, and was given the name of Cantonment Division.

On October 5, 1917, I directed that all building and construction during the present emergency be executed by this division, and on March 13, 1918, the name was changed to the Construction Division of the Army.

THIRTY-TWO CITIES OF 40,000 POPULATION EACH.

The original project intrusted to the Construction Division was the building of 16 National Army cantonments to accommodate 40,000 men each. This work was to be completed in 90 days, although at the time the size of the military units to be housed had not been determined, and most of the locations were unknown. To this requirement was added almost immediately the task of constructing 16 National Guard camps, of nearly the same size as the cantonments. These involved much less work as they were principally tent camps, but they included, nevertheless, a very large number of buildings, and involved construction work which was in itself, in view of the time limitation, an almost staggering task.

In spite of the stupendous difficulties involved, the entire housing enterprise was completed practically on schedule, constituting one of the most remarkable accomplishments of the war.

The organization formed to build cantonments proved the best instrument for the erection of storage depots, port terminals, and hospitals. By November 1, 1918, the original 32 projects had grown to 448, including only major undertakings. The number of commissioned officers had grown to 1,325 and civilian employees to 7,351. In addition, as many as 186,000 people were employed on construction projects under the direction of the division.

Allocations of funds to October 31 for the original 32 cantonments and camps, including extensions authorized in addition to the original plans, have totaled about \$277,000,000. All other projects undertaken by the Construction Division amount to approximately \$756,000,000. Some idea of the diversified nature of the work done can be gained from Table 30, showing approximately the distribution of funds allotted to November 7, 1918.

TABLE 30
Funds allotted for construction

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| National Army cantonments | \$208,000,000 |
| National Guard camps | 69,000,000 |
| Other camps and cantonments | 117,000,000 |
| Regular Army posts | 15,000,000 |
| Coast Artillery posts | 12,000,000 |
| Hospitals | 20,000,000 |
| Quartermaster Corps projects | 141,000,000 |
| Ordnance Department projects | 48,000,000 |
| Signal Corps projects | 2,000,000 |
| Air Service projects | 4,000,000 |
| Other construction | 20,000,000 |
| Total | 756,000,000 |

CONCLUSION.

I attach hereto as a supplement a brief summary which General Pershing has cabled me of the activities of the American Expeditionary Force.

Before closing this report I desire again to express regret for its insufficiencies. I am conscious of how far it falls short in the matter of just recognition of the accomplishments of my associates, of exhibiting in adequate measure the heroic achievements of our soldiers abroad, or of our soldiers and civilians at home who have worked together to make this demonstration of America's purpose and efficiency successful. Perhaps a special word ought to be said in recognition of those who from civil life have answered the country's call to places of exacting toil and have been denied the opportunity to participate abroad in the heroic adventure but have nevertheless worked on, sometimes in uniform and sometimes without even that badge of distinction. There has been in an unusual degree the call

to self-sacrifice, but they have been none the less soldiers and have contributed in no small way to whatever success has attended our arms.

The great civilian agencies, notably the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the Jewish Welfare Board, have served the young manhood of America with a helpfulness which passes all description. They have added the touch of home and affectionate interest. They have given comfort and diversion, they have helped to create and preserve the spirit of manliness and dignity of behavior and thought which have characterized our Army, and they have led our home communities in the formation of an environment in which alone such an Army could have been created. Perhaps one of the great gains of this war to us as a people will be found to be an added sense of community power which, when the war is over, will leave us with knowledge based on experience of the possibility of higher levels of living. America under the inspiration of this war need has demonstrated how much it is possible to do by common effort for the common benefit, and when the valor of our Army is remembered with pride and delight it will be a constant inspiration to us as a people to take the necessary pains to ennoble and strengthen the lives of the young in order that they may be as valiant in the contests of peace as they have been brave and sufficient in the contests of war. I am persuaded that we are baptized with a new spirit, have discovered new energies in ourselves and look to a higher destiny and finer achievements by reason of the whole-heartedness with which we as a people have set ourselves above the thought of self and competition for reward, and devoted ourselves to the vindication of great ideals.

I have refrained in this report from making specific recommendations for future legislation for two reasons. In the first place, the signing of the armistice has not formally closed the war. We have at present a great military establishment which can not be immediately dissolved, and the activities of the Department for some time at least must be concerned with what we have. In the second place, the peace conference is about to assemble and the military needs of the United States can not be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world. The Department will present to the Congress a plan for the maintenance of a Regular Army which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment, pending the time when the experience through which we have gone can be digested and the future needs of the Nation maturely considered. In any case it is clear that the education of officers and a constant study of

the science of warfare will be necessary, and it is my hope that the great Military Academy at West Point can be supplemented by an enlargement and broadening of the special schools which are at present organized but should be made to take on more the character of postgraduate courses and to develop and train research specialists in the several arms. This subject, however, is one upon which casual comment is not helpful and I refer to it only because it seems the one clear indication from our experience as to our future policy.

This war has developed the need for new technical services in the Army, notably those dealing with aircraft, chemical warfare, and transportation, and the scale of military operations has led to the establishment of a Division of Statistics and Information, which ought to become a permanent part of our military organization. This will follow as a matter of course. The organization of the General Staff has now given us a staff system which has stood the test of mobilization and war, and in the future the function of the General Staff will be more clearly apprehended and its processes in times of peace more accurately based upon exact knowledge statistically recorded.

In conclusion, I beg permission to refer with grateful appreciation to the services rendered to the War Department and to the American Army by the officers of the armies of Great Britain, France, and Italy, who were generously sent by their Governments to assist in the training of American troops, and with their expert technical knowledge to assist in the development of war matériel. If I may single out for particular comment one feature of this great enterprise, I desire to express through you the appreciation of the War Department and of the Army to the Navy Department and the Navy. The men of these sister services have braved together the perils of actual war, and the Army is happy to share with the men of the Navy and the Marine Corps the glory of having served together and with success in the cause of the country.

Respectfully submitted.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF GENERAL PERSHING.

NOVEMBER 29, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In response to your request, I have the honor to submit this brief summary of the organization and operations of the American Expeditionary Force from May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918. Pursuant to your instructions, immediately upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment.

The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equaled by the readiness of the commanders in chief of the veteran armies of the Allies and their staffs to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of cooperation of effort was considered. With French and British armies at their maximum strength, and all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly entrenched positions in Belgium and France failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. Taking account of the strength of the central powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be overestimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a General Staff occupied my early attention.

GENERAL STAFF.

A well organized General Staff through which the commander exercises his functions is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our division, our battalion, and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly coordinated endeavor. A General Staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed in our Army. Under the Commander in Chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation, and operations of the Army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French General Staff and the experience of the British who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great General Staff system was completed.

The General Staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief who is an assistant to the Chief of the General

Staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence, gathering and disseminating information, preparation of maps, and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movement of troops, and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 coordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization and the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and coordination of education and training.

The first Chief of Staff was Col. (now Maj. Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in May, 1918, by Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the deputy Chief of Staff, and to the assistant Chiefs of Staff, who, as heads of sections, aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained not only in perfecting the General Staff organization but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING.

After a thorough consideration of allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to regiment and four companies of 250 men each to a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine-gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench-mortar battery, a signal battalion, wagon trains, and the headquarters staffs and military police. These, with medical and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions—four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Our purpose was to prepare an integral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet trench sectors by battalion, and a third month after it came out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement.

Very early a system of schools was outlined and started, which should have the advantage of instruction by officers direct from the front. At the great school center at Langres, one of the first to be organized, was the staff school, where the principles of general staff work, as laid down in our own organization were taught to carefully selected officers. Men in the ranks, who had shown qualities of leadership, were sent to the school of candidates for commis-

sions. A school of the line taught younger officers the principles of leadership, tactics, and the use of the different weapons. In the artillery school, at Saumur, young officers were taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issoudun an immense plant was built for training cadets in aviation. These and other schools, with their well-considered curriculums for training in every branch of our organization, were coordinated in a manner best to develop an efficient Army out of willing and industrious young men, many of whom had not before known even the rudiments of military technique. Both Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain placed officers and men at our disposal for instructional purposes, and we are deeply indebted for the opportunities given to profit by their veteran experience.

AMERICAN ZONE.

The eventual place the American Army should take on the western front was to a large extent influenced by the vital questions of communication and supply. The northern ports of France were crowded by the British Armies' shipping and supplies while the southern ports, though otherwise at our service, had not adequate port facilities for our purposes and these we should have to build. The already overtaxed railway system behind the active front in northern France would not be available for us as lines of supply and those leading from the southern ports of northeastern France would be unequal to our needs without much new construction. Practically all warehouses, supply depots and regulating stations must be provided by fresh constructions. While France offered us such material as she had to spare after a drain of three years enormous quantities of material had to be brought across the Atlantic.

With such a problem any temporization or lack of definiteness in making plans might cause failure even with victory within our grasp. Moreover, broad plans commensurate with our national purpose and resources would bring conviction of our power to every soldier in the front line, to the nations associated with us in the war, and to the enemy. The tonnage for material for necessary construction for the supply of an army of three and perhaps four million men would require a mammoth program of shipbuilding at home, and miles of dock construction in France, with a corresponding large project for additional railways and for storage depots.

All these considerations led to the inevitable conclusion that if we were to handle and supply the great forces deemed essential to win the war we must utilize the southern ports of France—Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire, and Brest—and the comparatively unused railway systems leading therefrom to the northeast. Generally speaking, then, this would contemplate the use of our forces against the enemy somewhere in that direction, but the great depots of supply must be centrally located, preferably in the area included by Tours, Bourges, and Chateauroux, so that our armies could be supplied with equal facility wherever they might be serving on the western front.

GROWTH OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

To build up such a system there were talented men in the Regular Army, but more experts were necessary than the Army could furnish. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of our people at home, there came from civil life men trained for every sort of work involved in building and managing the organization necessary to handle and transport such an army and keep it supplied. With such assistance the construction and general development of our plans have kept pace with the growth of the forces, and the Service of Supply is now able to discharge from ships and move 45,000 tons daily, besides transporting troops and material in the conduct of active operations.

As to organization, all the administrative and supply services, except The Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments which remain at general headquarters, have been transferred to the headquarters of the services of supplies at Tours under a commanding general responsible to the commander in chief for supply of the armies. The Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Air Service, Chief of Chemical Warfare, the general purchasing agent in all that pertains to questions of procurement and supply, the Provost Marshal General in the maintenance of order in general, the Director General of Transportation in all that affects such matters, and the Chief Engineer in all matters of administration and supply, are subordinate to the Commanding General of the Service of Supply, who, assisted by a staff especially organized for the purpose, is charged with the administrative coordination of all these services.

The transportation department under the Service of Supply directs the operation, maintenance, and construction of railways, the operation of terminals, the unloading of ships, and transportation of material to warehouses or to the front. Its functions make necessary the most intimate relationship between our organization and that of the French, with the practical result that our transportation department has been able to improve materially the operations of railways generally. Constantly laboring under a shortage of rolling stock, the transportation department has nevertheless been able by efficient management to meet every emergency.

The Engineer Corps is charged with all construction, including light railways and roads. It has planned and constructed the many projects required, the most important of which are the new wharves at Bordeaux and Nantes, and the immense storage depots at La Pallice, Montoir, and Givres, besides innumerable hospitals and barracks in various parts of France. These projects have all been carried on by phases keeping pace with our needs. The Forestry Service under the Engineer Corps has cut the greater part of the timber and railway ties required.

To meet the shortage of supplies from America due to lack of shipping, the representatives of the different supply departments were constantly in search of available material and supplies in Europe. In order to coordinate these purchases and to prevent competition between our departments, a general purchasing agency was created early in our experience to coordinate our purchases and, if possible, induce our Allies to apply the principle among the Allied

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armies. While there was no authority for the general use of appropriations, this was met by grouping the purchasing representatives of the different departments under one control, charged with the duty of consolidating requisitions and purchases. Our efforts to extend the principle have been signally successful, and all purchases for the Allied armies are now on an equitable and cooperative basis. Indeed, it may be said that the work of this bureau has been thoroughly efficient and businesslike.

ARTILLERY, AIRPLANES, AND TANKS.

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G P F guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns.

In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,670 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,579. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories.

The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility as Commander in Chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded European soldiers during their periods of leave of visiting their families and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives

and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every possible way. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf but much more to other high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

COMBAT OPERATIONS.

During our periods of training in the trenches some of our divisions had engaged the enemy in local combats, the most important of which was Seicheprey by the Twenty-sixth on April 20, in the Toul sector, but none had participated in action as a unit. The First division, which had passed through the preliminary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction at the end of October and by March 21, when the German offensive in Picardy began, we had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed.

On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the first division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the Allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport 10 American divisions to the British Army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

On April 26 the First Division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

The Germans' Aisne offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy

offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau-Thierry. The Second Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The Division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any farther advance of the enemy in that direction.

The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the Forty-second Division were in the line east of Rheims against the German offensive of July 15, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The Third Division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Surmelin to the west of Mézy, opposite Chateau Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Second Divisions in company with chosen French divisions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its

rolling barrage at dawn while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the First Division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzy-le-sec. The Second Division took Beau Répaire farm and Vierzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

The Twenty-sixth Division, which, with a French division, was under command of our First Corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Torcy while the Third Division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retiring enemy. The Twenty-sixth attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road. The Third Division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Père and the villages of Chartèves and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine-gun and artillery fire.

On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our Forty-second Division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the Twenty-sixth and, fighting its way through the Forêt de Fère, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Ourcq, whence the Third and Fourth Divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions with which we were cooperating were moving forward at other points.

The Third Division had made its advance into Roncheres Wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the Thirty-second. The Forty-second and Thirty-second undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Cierges, the Forty-second capturing Sergy and the Thirty-second capturing Hill 230, both American divisions joining in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle, and thus the operation of reducing the salient was finished. Meanwhile the Forty-second was relieved by the Fourth at Chéry-Chartreuve, and the Thirty-second by the Twenty-eighth, while the Seventy-seventh Division took up a position on the Vesle. The operations of these divisions on the Vesle were under the Third Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding.

BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL.

With the reduction of the Marne salient we could look forward to the concentration of our divisions in our own zone. In view of the forthcoming operation against the St. Mihiel salient, which had long been planned as our first offensive action on a large scale, the First Army was organized on August 10 under my personal command. While American units had held different divisional and corps sectors along the western front, there had not been up to this time, for obvious reasons, a distinct American sector; but, in view of the important parts the American forces were now to play, it was necessary to take over a permanent portion of the line. Accordingly, on August 30, the line beginning at Port sur Seille

east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, thence north to a point opposite Verdun, was placed under my command. The American sector was afterwards extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, and included the Second Colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the Seventeenth French Corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun.

The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals, and the molding together of all of the elements of a great modern army with its own railheads, supplied directly by our own Service of Supply. The concentration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail.

The French were generous in giving us assistance in corps and army artillery, with its personnel, and we were confident from the start of our superiority over the enemy in guns of all calibers. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements. The French Independent Air Force was placed under my command which, together with the British bombing squadrons and our air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

From Les Eparges around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle River the line was roughly 40 miles long and situated on commanding ground greatly strengthened by artificial defenses. Our First Corps (Eighty-second, Ninetieth, Fifth, and Second Divisions) under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, restrung its right on Pont-a-Mousson, with its left joining our Third Corps (the Eighty-ninth, Forty-second, and First Divisions), under Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing in toward Vigneulles on the pivot of the Moselle River for the initial assault. From Xivray to Mouilly the Second Colonial French Corps was in line in the center and our Fifth Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, with our Twenty-sixth Division and a French division at the western base of the salient, were to attack three difficult hills—Les Eparges, Combres, and Amaranthe. Our First Corps had in reserve the Seventy-eighth Division, our Fourth Corps the Third Division, and our First Army the Thirty-fifth and Ninety-first Divisions, with the Eightieth and Thirty-third available. It should be understood that our corps organizations are very elastic, and that we have at no time had permanent assignments of divisions to corps.

After four hours artillery preparation, the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m., on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our Fourth Corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The Second Colonial French Corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the Fifth Corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a Division of the Fifth Corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, FIRST PHASE.

On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient, much of our Corps and Army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel, and our Divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line, the operation assigned the American Army as the hinge of this Allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mézières and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperiled.

The German Army had as yet shown no demoralization and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first-class divisions and notably its machine-gun defense were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our Divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne Forest whose ravines, hills, and elaborate defense screened by dense thickets had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the Third Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the Thirty-third, Eightieth, and Fourth Divisions in line, and the Third Division as corps reserve; the Fifth Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with Seventy-ninth, Eighty-seventh, and Ninety-first Divisions in line, and the Thirty-second in corps reserve; and the First Corps, from

Vauquois to Vienne le Chateau, with Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Seventy-seventh Divisions in line, and the Ninety-second in corps reserve. The Army reserve consisted of the First, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions.

On the night of September 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French who thinly held the line in this sector which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters across No Man's Land, mastering all the first-line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from 3 to 7 miles, and took the village of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivoiry, Epinonville, Charpentry, Very, and other villages. East of the Meuse one of our Divisions, which was with the Second Colonial French Corps, captured Marcheville and Rieville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come as he had good roads and ample railroad facilities for bringing up his artillery and reserves.

In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell-torn areas, repair broken roads beyond No Man's Land, and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and dragropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but, quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counter attacks in strong force, supported by heavy bombardments, with large quantities of gas. From September 28 until October 4 we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategical points in preparation for further attacks.

OTHER UNITS WITH ALLIES.

Other Divisions attached to the Allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our Second Corps, composed of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in cooperation with the Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The Thirtieth Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the Twenty-seventh pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouy. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under cross fire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from October 6 to October 19, our Second Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over 13 miles. The spirit

and aggressiveness of these Divisions have been highly praised by the British Army commander under whom they served.

On October 2-9 our Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The Second conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This Division then repulsed strong counter attacks before the village and cemetery of Ste. Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914. On October 9 the Thirty-sixth Division relieved the Second and in its first experience under fire withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy, now retiring behind the Aisne.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SECOND PHASE.

The Allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest as the German command threw in more and more first-class troops to stop our advance. We made steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne Forest, for, despite this reinforcement, it was our Army that was doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our Infantry and Artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacements fresh from home were put into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans overnight. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigal use of machine guns manned by highly trained veterans and by using his artillery at short ranges. In the face of such strong frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

On October 4 the attack was renewed all along our front. The Third Corps tilting to the left followed the Brioules-Cunel road; our Fifth Corps took Gesnes while the First Corps advanced for over 2 miles along the irregular valley of the Aire River and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that bordered the river, used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counter-attacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th the First Corps captured Chatel-Chéhéry and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of Meuse sector one of the two Divisions cooperating with the French captured Consenvoye and the Haumont Woods. On the 9th the Fifth Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fléville, and the Third Corps which had continuous fighting against odds was working its way through

Brieulles and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

It was now necessary to constitute a second army, and on October 9 the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woevre, was given to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the First Division and then of the Third Corps. Maj. Gen. Dickman was transferred to the command of the First Corps, while the Fifth Corps was placed under Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the First Division. Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who had gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the Third Corps. These four officers had been in France from the early days of the expedition and had learned their lessons in the school of practical warfare.

Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine-gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On October 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Caures Woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont Woods. On the 14th the First Corps took St. Juvin, and the Fifth Corps, in hand-to-hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhilde line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the Fifth Corps penetrated further the Kriemhilde line, and the First Corps took Champigneulles and the important town of Grandpre. Our dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our Allies and making their advance less difficult.

DIVISIONS IN BELGIUM.

Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the battle, but our Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French Army in Belgium. Detraining in the neighborhood of Ypres, these Divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French corps. On October 31, in continuation of the Flanders offensive, they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On November 3 the Thirty-seventh had completed its mission in dividing the enemy across the Escaut River and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the Ninety-first Division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reached the Escaut, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

MEUSE ARGONNE—LAST PHASE.

On the 23d the Third and Fifth Corps pushed northward to the level of Bantheville. While we continued to press forward and

throw back the enemy's violent counter-attacks with great loss to him, a regrouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidences of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidence in attack and more fortitude in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

With comparatively well-rested divisions, the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on November 1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry, which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The Third Corps took Aincreville, Douleçon, and Andevanne, and the Fifth Corps took Landres et St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chennery. On the 2d the First Corps joined in the movement, which now became an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

On the 3d advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The First Corps reached Authe and Châtillon-Sur-Bar, the Fifth Corps, Fosse and Nouart, and the Third Corps Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of 12 miles. Our large caliber guns had advanced and were skillfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines at Montmedy, Longuyon, and Conflans. Our Third Corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete coordination throughout. On the 6th, a division of the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

In all 40 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our Divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

OPERATIONS EAST OF THE MEUSE.

On the three days preceding November 10, the Third, the Second Colonial, and the Seventeenth French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse Hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse

and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while, at the same time, the Second Army should assure the offensive toward the rich iron fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Chateau-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of November 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock a. m.

At this moment the line of the American sector, from right to left, began at Port-Sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woevre to Bezonvaux in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woevre forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French under Sedan.

RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

Cooperation among the Allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the Allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French Government and Army have always stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment, and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been stationed or billeted the French people have everywhere received them more as relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been enthusiastic. Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.

STRENGTH.

There are in Europe altogether including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the Infantry personnel of 10 have been used as replacements, leaving 30 divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

The losses of the Americans up to November 18 are: Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars.

COMMENDATION.

The duties of the General Staff, as well as those of the Army and corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, have, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty.

Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply whose personnel is thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully appreciated their responsibility to the rest of the Army and the results produced have been most gratifying.

Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work both in hospital and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency.

The Quartermaster Department has had difficult and various tasks, but it has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its management and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient and deserve every possible commendation.

As to the more technical services, the able personnel of the Ordnance Department in France has splendidly fulfilled its functions both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the Signal Corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testify. While the Engineer Corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that the work has required large vision and high professional skill, and great credit is due their personnel for the high proficiency that they have constantly maintained.

Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our Army. While the Tank Corps has had limited opportunities its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion and has shown courage of the highest order.

The Adjutant General's Department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpassed any previous work of its kind. The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance.

It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

The Navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the Army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has

never before been such perfect cooperation between these two branches of the service.

As to Americans in Europe not in the military services, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the Army.

Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

I am, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander in Chief
American Expeditionary Forces.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIX B.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 are complete and detailed statements of the financial transactions of the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, covering every appropriation made for the service of the fiscal years 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915, and prior years, showing all balances from appropriations, the amounts appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the unexpended balance of each appropriation remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1918, subject to requisition. The extraordinary appropriations provided by the urgent deficiency act of June 15, 1917, and expenditures therefrom to June 30, 1918, are included in Table 2 and are indicated by the date of the act (June 15, 1917) following the title of the appropriation. These statements show also the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury from all appropriations under the control of the War Department which are no longer available or required for expenditure.

TABLE 1.

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| <i>War Department, salaries, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's office: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | | | |
| Office of Secretary of War..... | | \$155,940.00 | | \$155,940.00 | \$142,000.00 | | \$13,940.00 |
| Adjutant General's Office..... | | 852,540.00 | | 852,540.00 | 759,094.67 | | 93,445.33 |
| Office of Inspector General..... | | 18,160.00 | | 18,160.00 | 17,320.00 | | 840.00 |
| Office of Judge Advocate General, United States Army..... | | 36,640.00 | | 36,640.00 | 33,080.00 | | 3,560.00 |
| Signal Office..... | | 45,960.00 | | 45,960.00 | 42,140.00 | | 3,820.00 |
| Office of Quartermaster General..... | | 410,340.00 | | 410,340.00 | 367,077.78 | | 43,262.22 |
| Office of Surgeon General..... | | 182,640.00 | | 182,640.00 | 171,550.00 | | 11,090.00 |
| Office of Chief of Ordnance..... | | 126,210.00 | | 126,210.00 | 95,872.02 | | 30,337.98 |
| Office of Chief of Engineers..... | | 112,510.00 | | 112,510.00 | 98,700.00 | | 13,810.00 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs..... | | 85,230.00 | | 85,230.00 | 83,650.00 | | 1,580.00 |
| Militia Bureau..... | | 49,800.00 | | 49,800.00 | 44,096.11 | | 5,703.89 |
| Office of Chief of Coast Artillery..... | | 22,360.00 | | 22,360.00 | 22,000.00 | | 360.00 |
| Increase of compensation, War Department..... | | 110,932.59 | | 110,932.59 | 110,932.59 | | |
| Additional employees, War Department..... | | 8,161,232.00 | | 8,161,232.00 | 8,142,643.26 | | 18,588.74 |
| Contingent expenses, War Department..... | | 1,394,175.00 | | 1,394,175.00 | 1,042,351.72 | | 351,823.28 |
| Stationery, War Department..... | | 445,000.00 | | 1,394,175.00 | 1,042,351.72 | | 351,823.28 |
| Rent of buildings, War Department..... | | 300,399.95 | | 300,399.95 | 293,725.00 | | 6,674.95 |
| Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department..... | | 500.00 | | 500.00 | 500.00 | | |
| Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands..... | \$109.39 | | | 109.39 | | | 109.39 |
| Total, War Department, salaries, etc..... | 109.39 | 12,510,568.54 | | 12,510,578.93 | 11,791,671.77 | | 719,007.16 |
| <i>Public buildings and grounds in and around Washington.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries of employees, Public Buildings and Grounds..... | | 99,305.00 | | 99,305.00 | 85,160.00 | | 14,145.00 |
| Contingent expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds..... | | 8,054.00 | | 8,054.00 | 6,788.00 | | 1,266.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Public buildings and grounds in and around Washington—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Improvement and care of public grounds. | | \$14,400.00 | | \$14,400.00 | \$14,400.00 | | \$109,400.00 |
| Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia. | | 376,550.00 | | 376,550.00 | 287,150.00 | | 10,000.00 |
| Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion. | | 115,000.00 | | 115,000.00 | 105,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc. | | 8,600.00 | | 8,600.00 | 7,600.00 | | |
| Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia. | | 27,620.00 | | 27,620.00 | 27,620.00 | | |
| Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the departments and Government Printing Office. | | 500.00 | | 500.00 | 500.00 | | |
| Repairs to building where Abraham Lincoln died. | | 200.00 | | 200.00 | 200.00 | | |
| Care and maintenance of Washington Monument. | | 20,820.00 | | 20,820.00 | 15,820.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Improvements, birthplace of Washington, Wakefield, Va. | | 100.00 | | 100.00 | 100.00 | | |
| Tidal Basin Bathing Beach, Potomac Park, D. C. | \$35,000.00 | | | 35,000.00 | 17,000.00 | | 18,000.00 |
| Temporary office buildings, War and Navy Departments. | | 2,100,000.00 | | 2,100,000.00 | 2,087,984.11 | | 2,015.89 |
| Temporary office buildings, War Department. | | 2,377,500.00 | | 2,377,500.00 | 2,377,500.00 | | |
| Total, buildings and grounds in and around Washington. | 35,000.00 | 5,148,649.00 | | 5,183,649.00 | 5,022,822.11 | | 160,826.89 |
| War Department, salaries, etc. | 109.39 | 12,610,669.54 | | 12,510,678.93 | 11,791,671.77 | | 719,007.16 |
| Buildings and grounds in and around Washington. | 85,000.00 | 5,148,649.00 | | 5,183,649.00 | 5,022,822.11 | | 160,826.89 |
| Total War Department proper. | 35,109.39 | 17,659,218.54 | | 17,694,327.93 | 16,814,493.88 | | 879,834.05 |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Military parks, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. | 3,160.80 | 55,260.00 | | 58,420.80 | 54,807.32 | | 3,613.48 |
| Shiloh National Military Park. | | 29,560.00 | | 29,560.00 | 29,496.01 | | 63.99 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Gettysburg National Park..... | 30,000.00 | 42,500.00 | 72,500.00 | 99,303.19 | 3,196.81 |
| Vicksburg National Military Park..... | 449.28 | 33,000.00 | 33,449.28 | 30,533.46 | 2,913.82 |
| Quadrant Court-House National Military Park..... | | | | | |
| National Memorial celebration and peace jubilee, Vicksburg, Miss..... | 124,731.04 | 8,100.00 | 8,100.00 | 5,560.00 | 2,550.00 |
| Engineer Department: | | | | 87,757.76 | 56,973.28 |
| Road to Mount Rainer National Park..... | | | | | |
| Improvement of Grater Lake National Park..... | 193.28 | | 193.28 | | |
| Improvement of Yellowstone National Park..... | | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 45,764.28 | 4,235.72 |
| Total, military parks, etc..... | 158,534.40 | 167,500.00 | 167,500.00 | 161,998.68 | 5,501.32 |
| | | 385,910.00 | 544,444.40 | 465,185.70 | 79,065.42 |
| <i>Monuments.</i> | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | |
| Memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant..... | 40,000.00 | | 40,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 37,000.00 |
| Monument to commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J..... | 29,000.00 | | 29,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 19,000.00 |
| Site and pedestal for memorial to Alexander Hamilton..... | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 |
| Monument to Gen. Scriven and Stewart, Midway, Ga..... | 31.60 | | 31.60 | | 31.60 |
| Monument in memory of Francis Scott Key and others, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md..... | 53,000.99 | | 53,000.99 | 15,000.00 | 38,000.99 |
| Memorial monument, Horseshoe Battleground, Ala..... | 4,525.00 | | 4,525.00 | | 4,525.00 |
| MacDonough memorials, Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt..... | 138,000.00 | | 138,000.00 | | 138,000.00 |
| Unveiling memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant..... | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Total, monuments..... | 274,557.59 | 5,000.00 | 279,557.59 | 28,000.00 | 251,557.59 |
| Funds contributed pursuant to legislation contained in public act of Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1332), for the following purposes are not included in the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures for the reason that it is considered by the War Department as a trust fund: | | | | | |
| Funds contributed for memorial monument at Germantown, Pa..... | | | | | |
| Balance on hand July 1, 1917..... | \$9,000 | | | | |
| Balance on hand June 30, 1918..... | 9,000 | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous public works—Civil.</i> | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | |
| Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska fund..... | 113,083.20 | 199,308.52 | 312,401.72 | 256,230.31 | 58,171.41 |
| Survey of roads, born and northwestern lakes..... | | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 121,836.86 | 3,163.14 |
| Empenses, California Dairies Commission..... | | 13,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | |
| Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C..... | 197,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 597,000.00 | 255,000.00 | 342,000.00 |
| Marineance and repairs of Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia..... | 22,000.00 | | 22,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 21,000.00 |
| Acquiring title to squares 612 and 613, District of Columbia..... | 6,060.00 | | 6,060.00 | | 6,060.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1890 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amounts appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous public works—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York. | | \$115,250.00 | | \$115,250.00 | \$95,260.00 | | \$20,000.00 |
| Permanent international commission of Congresses of navigation. | | 3,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | 2,000.00 |
| International Waterways Commission. | \$4,232.08 | | | 4,232.08 | | | 4,232.08 |
| Preservation of Niagara Falls. | 18,684.42 | | | 18,684.42 | | | 18,684.42 |
| Total, miscellaneous public works—civil. | 361,090.70 | 857,568.52 | | 1,218,638.22 | 745,327.17 | | 473,311.05 |
| <i>Summary, public works—Civil.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Military parks, etc. | 158,534.40 | 335,910.00 | | 544,444.40 | 465,185.70 | \$193.28 | 79,065.42 |
| Monuments. | 274,557.59 | 5,000.00 | | 279,557.59 | 28,000.00 | | 251,557.59 |
| Miscellaneous public works—civil. | 361,090.70 | 857,568.52 | | 1,218,638.22 | 745,327.17 | | 473,311.05 |
| Total, public works—civil. | 794,161.69 | { 5,000.00 1,243,478.52 } | | 2,042,640.21 | 1,238,512.87 | 193.28 | 803,934.06 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| <i>National cemeteries.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | |
| Marking graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in northern prisons. | 31,895.76 | | | 31,895.76 | 180.50 | | 31,715.26 |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | |
| Care, etc., of Confederate burial plats. | | 1,250.00 | | 1,250.00 | 597.00 | | 653.00 |
| Confederate Stockade Cemetery, Johnston's Island, Sanguis Bay, Ohio. | | 250.00 | | 250.00 | 200.00 | | 50.00 |
| Confederate Mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill. | | 500.00 | | 500.00 | 500.00 | | |
| National cemeteries. | | 120,000.00 | | 120,000.00 | 102,237.57 | | 17,762.43 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Pay of superintendents, national cemeteries..... | 63,120.00 | 63,120.00 | 60,926.88 | 2,194.12 |
| Headstones for graves of soldiers..... | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 26,293.98 | 23,706.02 |
| Burial of indigent patients, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark..... | 200.00 | 200.00 | 1,500.00 | 800.00 |
| Repairing roads to national cemeteries..... | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2,765.05 | 200.00 |
| Monuments or tablets in Cuba and China..... | 1,000.00 | 3,429.02 | 600.00 | 9,234.95 |
| Antietam battle-field preservation..... | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 3,460.64 | 2,829.02 |
| Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil em- ployees..... | 560,000.00 | 560,000.00 | 541,984.54 | 1,039.36 |
| Total, national cemeteries..... | 814,820.00 | 814,820.00 | 740,855.16 | 18,015.46 |
| <i>Support of national homes.</i> | | | | |
| Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers..... | 4,000.00 | 4,429,000.00 | 4,429,362.47 | 3,637.53 |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers..... | 97,772.47 | 97,772.47 | | 97,772.47 |
| Buildings and appurtenances..... | | | | |
| National Sanitarium for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Hot Springs, S. Dak..... | 206,500.00 | 206,500.00 | 206,100.00 | 400.00 |
| Buildings..... | 2,945.76 | 2,945.76 | | 2,945.76 |
| Buildings and appurtenances..... | 2,996.55 | 2,996.55 | | 2,996.55 |
| State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. | 1,030,000.00 | 1,030,000.00 | 1,030,000.00 | |
| Total, support of national homes..... | 107,714.78 | 5,665,500.00 | 5,665,462.47 | 107,752.31 |
| <i>Miscellaneous objects.</i> | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | |
| Soldiers' Home interest account..... | 24,907.48 | 98,206.55 | 98,163.75 | 24,960.28 |
| Medals of honor for distinguished services..... | 783.63 | | | 783.63 |
| Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln..... | | 1,020.00 | | 1,020.00 |
| Building Government exhibit, Panama Pacific Interna- tional Exposition, San Francisco..... | 472,934.12 | | | 472,934.12 |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | |
| Claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender..... | 5,264.05 | | | 5,264.05 |
| Bridge across the Republican River, Fort Riley, Kans..... | | 30,000.00 | | |
| Transportation for refugee American citizens from Mexico..... | | 15,000.00 | | |
| Relief of sufferers from floods, tornadoes, and conflagration in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, etc..... | 52,153.88 | 61.25 | | 52,215.13 |
| Relief of sufferers from floods in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys..... | 23,774.85 | | | 23,774.85 |
| Adjutant General's Department: | | | | |
| Collecting military records of Revolutionary War..... | 816.05 | | | 816.05 |
| Medical Department: | | | | |
| Artificial limbs..... | 1,823.87 | | | 1,823.87 |
| Trusses for disabled soldiers..... | | 210,000.00 | 175,300.00 | 34,700.00 |
| Appliances for disabled soldiers..... | | 2,000.00 | 950.00 | 1,050.00 |
| | | 1,000.00 | 600.00 | 400.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure.—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous objects—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Survey of Fort Caswell Military Reservation, N. C. | \$750.00 | | | \$750.00 | | | \$750.00 |
| Raising U. S. Maine, etc., harbor of Habana, Cuba. | 42,581.87 | | \$33.60 | 42,615.47 | | | 42,615.47 |
| Relief of flood sufferers in certain Southern States. | 10,536.52 | | | 10,536.52 | | | 10,186.85 |
| Relief acts: | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of pay, bounty, etc., certified claims. | | \$25,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | 8,171.46 | | 16,828.54 |
| Pay, etc., of the Army, War with Spain, certified claims. | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | 999.66 | | .34 |
| Extra pay to volunteers, War with Spain. | | 1,135.68 | | 1,135.68 | 1,135.68 | | |
| Effects of Alphonse Strebler, deceased, United States Army. | 50.15 | | | 50.15 | | | 50.15 |
| Extra pay to Regular Army, War with Spain. | | 83.46 | | 83.46 | 83.46 | | |
| Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property. | | | | | | | |
| Claims reported by the Court of Claims under the Bowman and Tucker Acts. | 204.38 | 4,685.95 | | 4,890.33 | 4,890.33 | | |
| Reimbursement to LeGrand C. Cramer, damages to motor launch. | 35,314.91 | | | 35,314.91 | 21,619.81 | | 13,695.10 |
| Relief of heirs of Theodore DeHon. | 4,911.64 | | | 4,911.64 | 4,911.64 | | |
| Relief of Lillie Nelson. | 500.00 | | | 500.00 | | | 500.00 |
| Payment of volunteers, Cayuse Indian War in 1847 and 1848 in Oregon, certified claims. | 195.00 | | | 195.00 | | | 195.00 |
| Relief of persons for damages by explosion at Frankford Arsenal, Pa. | 1,108.83 | | | 1,108.83 | | | 1,108.83 |
| Claims for damages to property in Virginia, War with Spain. | 44.49 | | | 44.49 | | | 44.49 |
| Payments for damages to private property by gun firing. | 347.00 | | | 347.00 | | | 347.00 |
| Relief of persons for damages by fire at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. | 56.72 | | | 56.72 | | | 56.72 |
| Relief of sufferers from famine in China. | 13.35 | | | 13.35 | | | 13.35 |
| Suppressing hostilities of the Pute Indians in Nevada in 1860. | 5,963.11 | | | 5,963.11 | | | 5,963.11 |
| | 2,980.00 | | | 2,980.00 | | | 2,980.00 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Investigating claims of American citizens for damages, in- surrection in Mexico..... | 3,165.67 | 3,165.67 | | | 3,165.67 |
| Pay of soldiers' Home, permanent fund, "is not in- cluded in the foregoing statement of receipts and expendi- tures under "Civil establishment," for the reason that it rep- resents a trust fund and is therefore not considered a proper charge to the War Department. The account appears on the war ledger as follows: Balance July 1, 1917..... \$3,313,683.28 Receipts during the fiscal year 1918..... 577,948.44 | 54.00 | 54.00 | | | 54.00 |
| Second Military Reservation..... | 2,307.52 | 2,307.52 | | | 2,288.85 |
| Reimbursement to officers and men of the Army for losses fighting fires on national forests..... | 61.50 | 61.50 | | 18.67 | 61.50 |
| Relief of Louis Jones for injuries..... | 26.00 | 26.00 | | | 26.00 |
| Relief of Chas. L. Moore..... | | | | | |
| Relief of legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings..... | 1,950.00 | 1,950.00 | | 1,950.00 | |
| Pay of two and three year volunteers, 1871 and prior years..... | 87,200.75 | 117,689.47 | 31.23 | 63,443.93 | 54,246.54 |
| Judgments, Court of Claims, war..... | | 9,395.46 | | 9,395.46 | |
| Claims of officers and men of the Army for loss of private property..... | | 200,000.00 | | | 200,000.00 |
| Increase of compensation—war, miscellaneous, civil..... | | 177,780.44 | | 177,780.44 | |
| Total, miscellaneous objects..... | 760,431.53 | 1,589,303.87 | 126.08 | 614,704.16 | 974,598.48 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | 126.08 | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | 614,638.08 | |
| The account for "Soldiers' Home, permanent fund," is not in- cluded in the foregoing statement of receipts and expendi- tures under "Civil establishment," for the reason that it rep- resents a trust fund and is therefore not considered a proper charge to the War Department. The account appears on the war ledger as follows: Balance July 1, 1917..... \$3,313,683.28 Receipts during the fiscal year 1918..... 577,948.44 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 3,891,631.72 | | | | |
| Paid out on Treasury settlements during fiscal year 1918..... | 597,068.16 | | | | |
| Balance available June 30, 1918..... | 3,294,563.56 | | | | |
| The account for "Pay of the Army, deposit fund," is not in- cluded in the foregoing statement of receipts and expendi- tures of the "Civil establishment," for the reason that it rep- resents the savings of enlisted men of the Army deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and therefore can not be considered receipts and expenditures of Government. This ac- count appears on the war ledger as follows: Balance July 1, 1917..... \$3,402,050.15 Deposited during the fiscal year 1918..... 847,170.61 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 4,249,220.76 | | | | |
| Deposits withdrawn, fiscal year 1918..... | 479,803.14 | | | | |
| Balance available June 30, 1918..... | 3,769,417.62 | | | | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary, miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | | | |
| National cemeteries..... | \$34,324.78 | \$814,820.00 | ..... | \$849,144.78 | \$740,855.16 | ..... | \$108,269.62 |
| Support of national homes..... | 107,714.78 | 5,665,500.00 | ..... | 5,773,214.78 | 5,665,462.47 | ..... | 107,752.31 |
| Miscellaneous objects..... | 760,431.53 | 30,000.00 | ..... | 1,589,177.79 | 614,638.08 | \$31.23 | 974,598.48 |
| | | 798,746.26 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | 902,471.09 | 30,000.00 | ..... | 8,211,537.35 | 7,020,955.71 | 31.23 | 1,190,550.41 |
| | | 7,279,066.26 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Summary, civil establishment.</i> | | | | | | | |
| War Department proper..... | 35,109.39 | 17,659,218.54 | ..... | 17,694,327.93 | 16,814,493.88 | ..... | \$79,834.05 |
| Public works..... | 794,161.69 | 5,000.00 | ..... | 2,042,640.21 | 1,238,512.87 | 193.28 | 803,934.06 |
| | | 1,243,478.52 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous..... | 902,471.09 | 30,000.00 | ..... | 8,211,537.35 | 7,020,955.71 | 31.23 | 1,190,550.41 |
| | | 7,279,066.26 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| Total, civil establishment..... | 1,731,742.17 | 35,000.00 | ..... | 27,948,505.49 | 25,073,992.46 | 224.51 | 2,874,318.52 |
| | | 26,181,763.32 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Support of the Army.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | 467.03 |
| Contingencies of the Army..... | | 50,000.00 | ..... | 50,000.00 | 49,532.97 | ..... |  |
| Office of Chief of Staff: | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies:military information section, General Staff Corps..... | | 500,000.00 | ..... | 500,000.00 | 476,600.91 | ..... | 23,399.09 |
| Expenses of military observers abroad..... | | 15,000.00 | ..... | 15,000.00 | 223.16 | ..... | 14,776.84 |
| United States service schools..... | | 35,350.00 | ..... | 35,350.00 | 29,350.00 | ..... | 6,000.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,259.89 |
| Adjutant General's Department: | | | | | | |
| Military publications. | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | |
| Contingencies, head quarters of military departments, etc. | | | | | | |
| Chief Signal Officer: | | | | | | |
| Signal Service of the Army. | | | | | | |
| Increase for aviation, Signal Corps. | 4,500,000.00 | 4,500,000.00 | 4,500,000.00 | 56,300,000.00 | 56,300,000.00 | 32,517,939.05 |
| Replacing Signal Corps supplies and equipment. | 51,800,000.00 | 51,800,000.00 | 51,800,000.00 | 640,000,000.00 | 640,000,000.00 | 304,478,211.70 |
| Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System. | 36,125.48 | 36,125.48 | 36,125.48 | 425,988.00 | 425,988.00 | 425,988.00 |
| Submarine cable Washington to Alaska. | 52.34 | 52.34 | 52.34 | 389,862.52 | 389,862.52 | 123.34 |
| Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts. | 35.77 | 35.77 | 35.77 | 50,052.34 | 50,052.34 | 35.77 |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | |
| Pay, etc., of the Army. | 13,500.00 | 13,500.00 | 13,500.00 | 13,500.00 | 13,500.00 | |
| Mileage to officers and contract surgeons. | 492,533,278.40 | 492,533,278.40 | 492,533,278.40 | 492,533,278.40 | 492,533,278.40 | 19,836,704.94 |
| Supplies, services and transportation. | 6,490,000.00 | 6,490,000.00 | 6,490,000.00 | 6,490,000.00 | 6,490,000.00 | 27,784.22 |
| Officers' quarters, remount depot, Front Royal, Va. | 1,383,497,496.00 | 1,383,497,496.00 | 1,383,497,496.00 | 1,383,497,496.00 | 1,383,497,496.00 | 327,555,517.45 |
| Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc. | 361.73 | 361.73 | 361.73 | 40,400,000.00 | 40,400,000.00 | 361.73 |
| Barracks and quarters. | 40,400,000.00 | 40,400,000.00 | 40,400,000.00 | 113,407,744.00 | 113,407,744.00 | 4,610,833.88 |
| Inland and port storage and shipping facilities. | 113,407,744.00 | 113,407,744.00 | 113,407,744.00 | 100,000,000.00 | 100,000,000.00 | 7,334,421.00 |
| Expenses, War Post Board, New York. | 100,000,000.00 | 100,000,000.00 | 100,000,000.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 45,911,182.25 |
| Military post exchanges. | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 850,000.00 | 850,000.00 | 4,500.00 |
| Equipping Army transports with lifeboats and rafts. | 850,000.00 | 850,000.00 | 850,000.00 | 2,218.08 | 2,218.08 | 285,614.80 |
| Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage. | 2,218.08 | 2,218.08 | 2,218.08 | 21,794,100.00 | 21,794,100.00 | 2,218.08 |
| Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands. | 21,794,100.00 | 21,794,100.00 | 21,794,100.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 2,979,063.05 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals. | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 55,404,300.00 | 55,404,300.00 | 120,190.95 |
| Quarters for hospital stewards. | 55,404,300.00 | 55,404,300.00 | 55,404,300.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 12,385,946.39 |
| Shooting galleries and ranges. | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 7,043,540.00 | 7,043,540.00 | 11,984.98 |
| Maintenance, Army War College. | 7,043,540.00 | 7,043,540.00 | 7,043,540.00 | 10,700.00 | 10,700.00 | 3,783,868.20 |
| Rent of buildings. | 10,700.00 | 10,700.00 | 10,700.00 | 79,100.10 | 79,100.10 | 5,442.13 |
| Vocational training for soldiers. | 79,100.10 | 79,100.10 | 79,100.10 | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 75,941.65 |
| Repairs to buildings, etc., at Gulf ports. | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 89,982.60 | 89,982.60 | 9,922.60 |
| Claims for damages to and loss of private property. | 89,982.60 | 89,982.60 | 89,982.60 | 15,264.15 | 15,264.15 | 4,474.83 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs: | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| Care of insane Filipino soldiers. | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | |
| Care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. | 300.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 101,000,000.00 | 101,000,000.00 | 17,862,400.91 |
| Medical Department: | | | | | | |
| Medical and hospital department. | 101,000,000.00 | 101,000,000.00 | 101,000,000.00 | 314,738.06 | 314,738.06 | 391,588.43 |
| Replacing medical supplies. | 314,738.06 | 314,738.06 | 314,738.06 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Army Medical Museum. | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 6,983.51 |
| Library, Surgeon General's Office. | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Hospital care, Canal Zone Garrison. | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 175,000.00 |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | |
| Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska. | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 973.50 |
| Engineer depots. | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 2.80 |
| Engineer School, Washington, D. C. | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Support of the Army—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Building, Engineer School, Washington, D. C. | \$9,000.00 | \$12,100,000.00 | | \$9,000.00 | \$657,035.10 | | \$9,000.00 |
| Engineer equipment of troops | 874,000.00 | 75,000.00 | | 12,974,000.00 | 68,601.65 | | 12,316,964.40 |
| Civilian assistants to engineer officers | | 256,300,000.00 | | 256,300,000.00 | 124,622,062.41 | | 6,398.35 |
| Engineer operations in the field | | 4,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | | 131,670,937.59 |
| Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands | | 500,000.00 | | 500,000.00 | 491,618.93 | | 8,381.07 |
| Military surveys and maps | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance service | | 12,175,000.00 | | 12,175,000.00 | \$,581,617.94 | | 3,593,352.06 |
| Ordnance stores, ammunition | 6,582,011.08 | 186,482,000.00 | | 193,064,011.08 | 58,316,445.89 | | 138,047,566.19 |
| Small-arms target practice | 1,224,586.17 | 92,575,000.00 | | 93,800,586.17 | 21,332,834.03 | | 72,467,751.14 |
| Manufacture of arms | 2,916,602.67 | 50,696,000.00 | | 53,612,602.67 | 22,414,972.06 | | 31,197,730.61 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies | 5,185,946.22 | 143,346,583.00 | | 148,532,529.22 | \$2,737,253.33 | | 66,786,231.89 |
| Terminal storage and shipping buildings | | 15,000,000.00 | | 15,000,000.00 | 12,052,241.36 | | 2,967,758.64 |
| National trophy and medals for rifle contests | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 1,055.76 | | 8,944.24 |
| Automatic rifles | 10,574,665.34 | 220,277,000.00 | | 230,851,665.34 | 45,744,590.01 | | 185,107,075.33 |
| Anti-aircraft guns, Army | 250,000.00 | | | 250,000.00 | 2,252.71 | | 247,747.29 |
| Ammunition for anti-aircraft guns, Army | 200,000.00 | | | 200,000.00 | | | 200,000.00 |
| Armored motor cars | | { 450,966.63 | | 37,830,966.63 | 10,011,637.07 | | 27,819,329.56 |
| Machinery for rifles | | { 37,350,000.00 | | 37,350,000.00 | | | |
| Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores | | 9,500,000.00 | | 9,500,000.00 | 9,500,000.00 | | |
| Provost Marshal General | 1,050,961.77 | 9,500,000.00 | \$248,060.71 | 1,298,962.48 | | | 1,299,052.48 |
| Registration and selection for military service | | 12,476,480.00 | | 12,476,480.00 | 11,415,908.63 | | 1,060,581.37 |
| Nitrate plants | 98,070.18 | 19,880,000.00 | | 19,978,070.18 | 4,605,977.86 | | 15,372,092.33 |
| Total, support of the Army | 29,623,400.79 | { 4,980,966.63 | | 4,123,837,604.81 | { 84,150,000.00 | | 1,175,020,716.83 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | { 4,088,280,546.10 | 952,691.29 | | { 2,864,666,887.98 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 952,691.29 | | |
| | | | | | 2,863,714,196.69 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|
| <i>Reserve Corps.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster supplies, equipment, etc., Reserve Officers' Training Corps..... | 1,215,000.00 | 2,170,000.00 | | | 4,385,000.00 | 1,152,369.45 | | | 3,232,630.55 |
| Quartermaster supplies, equipment, etc., Enlisted Reserve Corps..... | | 250,000.00 | | | 250,000.00 | | | | 250,000.00 |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance stores, equipment, etc., Reserve Officers' Training Corps..... | | 1,000,000.00 | | | 1,000,000.00 | 999,471.74 | | | 528.26 |
| Chief Signal Officer: | | | | | | | | | |
| Signal Equipment, Enlisted Reserve Corps..... | | 300,000.00 | | | 300,000.00 | 298,500.00 | | | 1,500.00 |
| Total, Reserve Corps..... | 1,215,000.00 | 4,720,000.00 | | | 5,935,000.00 | 2,450,371.19 | | | 3,484,628.81 |
| <i>Military Academy.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of Military Academy..... | | 983,602.18 | | | 983,602.18 | 815,981.69 | | | 167,620.49 |
| Maintenance, United States Military Academy..... | 15,200.00 | 375,844.00 | | | 391,044.00 | 391,044.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| Memorial Hall, West Point, N. Y..... | 4,000.00 | | | | 4,000.00 | | | | |
| Total, Military Academy..... | 19,200.00 | 1,359,446.18 | | | 1,378,646.18 | 1,207,025.69 | | | 171,620.49 |
| <i>Organized Militia.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arming and equipping the Militia..... | 284,076.10 | | | | 284,076.10 | 53,191.00 | | | 230,885.10 |
| New arms and equipment for Organized Militia..... | 51,987.08 | | | | 51,987.08 | | | | 51,987.08 |
| Field artillery for Organized Militia..... | 140,275.73 | | | | 140,275.73 | 1,600.00 | | | 138,675.73 |
| Exchanging or issuing new pistols, ammunition, etc., Organized Militia..... | 44.77 | | | | 44.77 | 44.77 | | | |
| Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia..... | 23,611.98 | | | | 24,348.51 | | | | 24,348.51 |
| Equipment of Coast Artillery, armories, Organized Militia..... | 78,807.47 | | | | 78,807.47 | 6,175.30 | | | 72,132.17 |
| Total, Organized Militia..... | 578,308.11 | | | | 579,039.64 | 61,011.07 | | | 518,028.57 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | 736.53 | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | 60,274.54 | | | |
| <i>National Guard.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arming, equipping and training the National Guard..... | | 5,312,000.00 | | | 5,312,000.00 | 528,294.19 | | | 4,783,705.81 |
| Automatic rifles, National Guard..... | 8,157,389.73 | | | | 8,157,389.73 | 7,812,302.54 | | | 345,087.19 |
| Field artillery for National Guard..... | 19,077,084.26 | | | | 19,077,084.26 | 14,766,074.78 | | | 4,311,009.48 |
| Supplying and exchanging infantry equipment, National Guard..... | | 1,200,000.00 | | | 1,200,000.00 | | | | 1,200,000.00 |
| Ammunition for field artillery for National Guard..... | 16,502,306.41 | | | | 16,502,306.41 | 13,581,181.97 | | | 2,921,124.44 |
| Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard..... | | 7,000,000.00 | | | 7,000,000.00 | 20,738.25 | | | 6,979,261.75 |
| Total, National Guard..... | 43,736,780.40 | 13,512,000.00 | | | 57,248,780.40 | 36,706,591.73 | | | 20,542,188.67 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Civilian military training.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Civilian military training camps..... | | \$4, 771, 000. 00 | | \$4, 771, 000. 00 | \$4, 546, 867. 17 | | \$224, 132. 83 |
| Ordnance supplies for military equipment of schools and colleges..... | | 500, 000. 00 | | 500, 000. 00 | 449, 992. 91 | | 50, 007. 09 |
| Quartermaster supplies for military equipment of schools and colleges..... | | 80, 000. 00 | | 80, 000. 00 | | | 80, 000. 00 |
| Rifle ranges for civilian instruction..... | \$249, 919. 78 | 320, 000. 00 | | 569, 919. 78 | 257, 562. 33 | | 312, 357. 45 |
| Total, civilian military training..... | 249, 919. 78 | 5, 671, 000. 00 | | 5, 920, 919. 78 | 5, 254, 422. 41 | | 666, 497. 37 |
| Fortifications. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Gun and mortar batteries..... | 4, 202, 643. 69 | | | 4, 202, 643. 69 | 1, 505, 979. 68 | | 2, 696, 664. 01 |
| Electrical installations at seacoast fortifications..... | 118, 236. 06 | | | 118, 236. 06 | 12, 143. 00 | | 106, 093. 06 |
| Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses..... | 403, 418. 65 | | | 403, 418. 65 | 227, 427. 35 | | 175, 991. 30 |
| Searchlights for harbor defenses..... | 484, 634. 07 | | | 484, 634. 07 | 287, 500. 68 | | 197, 133. 39 |
| Preservation and repair of fortifications..... | 316, 582. 65 | | | 316, 582. 65 | 237, 782. 45 | | 78, 800. 20 |
| Repair and restoration of defenses of Galveston, Tex..... | 251, 000. 50 | | | 251, 000. 50 | 4, 990. 30 | | 246, 010. 20 |
| Plans for fortifications..... | 32, 705. 00 | | | 32, 705. 00 | 13, 355. 47 | | 19, 349. 53 |
| Supplies for seacoast defenses..... | 53, 342. 50 | 60, 000. 00 | | 113, 342. 50 | 50, 925. 39 | | 62, 417. 11 |
| Preservation and repair of torpedo structures..... | 175. 00 | | \$715. 04 | 890. 64 | | | 86. 96 |
| Seawalls and embankments..... | 88, 109. 04 | | | 88, 109. 04 | 11, 969. 45 | | 76, 139. 59 |
| Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines..... | 283, 944. 41 | | | 283, 944. 41 | 36, 139. 18 | | 247, 805. 23 |
| Roads, trails, water and sewer systems, etc., seacoast fortifications..... | 18, 000. 00 | | | 18, 000. 00 | 10, 000. 00 | | 8, 000. 00 |
| Sandy Hook Reservation, N. J..... | 35, 000. 00 | | | 35, 000. 00 | 35, 000. 00 | | |
| Fortifications in insular possessions..... | 1, 651, 594. 26 | 115, 000. 00 | | 1, 651, 594. 26 | 454, 028. 31 | | 1, 197, 565. 95 |
| Chief Signal Officer: | | | | | | | |
| Aviation, seacoast defenses..... | 3, 476, 986. 67 | | | 3, 476, 986. 67 | 662, 486. 83 | | 2, 814, 499. 84 |
| Maintenance, etc., fire-control installation at seacoast defenses..... | 184, 660. 48 | | | 184, 660. 48 | 172, 988. 15 | | 11, 672. 33 |
| Maintenance, etc., fire-control installation at seacoast defenses, insular possessions..... | 12, 308. 88 | | | 12, 308. 88 | 10, 588. 76 | | 1, 720. 12 |
| Aviation, seacoast defenses, insular possessions..... | 1, 121, 450. 00 | | | 1, 121, 450. 00 | 157, 171. 37 | | 964, 278. 63 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ordnance Department: | 1,517,110,000.00 | 1,563,000,164.27 | 743,623,315.97 | 820,276,848.60 |
| Armament of fortifications..... | | 4,326,469.51 | 3,707,984.50 | 618,635.01 |
| Fortifications in insular possessions..... | 31,000.00 | 310,804.45 | 284,082.74 | 80,012.80 |
| Proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J..... | 700,000.00 | 1,010,964.45 | 588,444.44 | 724,882.27 |
| Submarine mines, insular possessions..... | | 100,026.43 | 99,016.69 | 14,444.44 |
| Radio-dynamic torpedoes..... | | 1,137,000.00 | | 1,137,000.00 |
| Ordnance material (proceeds of sales)..... | 248,129.84 | 980,832.32 | 47,224.58 | 1,151,737.88 |
| Special aids and appliances for manufacture of arms, ammunition, etc..... | | 992,000.00 | 383,000.00 | 609,000.00 |
| Under the Chief of Coast Artillery: | | | | |
| Fire control at fortifications..... | | 1,025,899.26 | 733,315.11 | 292,554.15 |
| Fire control in insular possessions..... | 2,000.00 | 161,646.80 | 118,032.44 | 45,614.36 |
| Coast Artillery war instructions..... | | 1,164.14 | 750.00 | 414.14 |
| Board of Ordnance and Fortification: | | | | |
| Board of Ordnance and Fortification..... | 427,582.26 | 427,582.26 | 107,710.90 | 319,871.36 |
| Total fortifications..... | 69,007,137.84 | 715.64 | 763,111,422.68 | 884,162,560.64 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | 763,110,707.04 | |
| <i>Arsenals.</i> | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | |
| Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga..... | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | |
| Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal..... | 98,200.00 | 98,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 79,000.00 |
| Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa..... | 22,976.20 | 3,318,788.79 | 909,444.07 | 2,409,343.79 |
| Pleasanton Arsenal, Dover, N. J..... | 2,966,000.00 | 7,500.00 | | 57,780.95 |
| Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill..... | 108,500.00 | 131,000.00 | 73,219.05 | 2,065,127.06 |
| Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill..... | 233,790.17 | 8,180,577.18 | 6,115,450.12 | |
| Rock Island Power Plant, Rock Island, Ill..... | 7,434,100.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex..... | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | |
| Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass..... | 185,000.00 | 185,000.00 | 185,000.00 | 100,129.08 |
| Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass..... | 6,367.45 | 344,867.48 | 244,738.40 | 235,018.00 |
| Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y..... | 339,800.00 | 2,391,700.00 | 2,156,682.00 | 814,113.12 |
| Army powder factory..... | 1,702,100.00 | 1,460,113.12 | 646,000.00 | 238.90 |
| Ordnance depot, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii..... | 982,600.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 81,500.00 |
| Proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J..... | | 199,616.00 | 199,616.00 | 683,494.50 |
| Repairs of arsenals..... | 94,000.00 | 84,000.00 | 7,805,965.50 | 321,796.58 |
| Sodium chloride storage..... | 8,500,000.00 | 1,160,000.00 | 233,204.42 | 546,189.12 |
| Storage facilities at armories and arsenals..... | 201,924.49 | 201,924.49 | 201,924.49 | 50.00 |
| Testing machines..... | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 493,201.88 | |
| Total, arsenals..... | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 7,403,651.40 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. <i>Military posts, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | |
| Military posts: | | | | | | | |
| Military post, Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii | \$137,692.83 | \$1,077,000.00 | | \$137,692.83 | \$110,144.63 | | \$27,548.20 |
| Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | 276,445.32 | | | 1,333,445.32 | 1,140,186.90 | | 213,258.42 |
| Sewerage system, Fort Monroe, Va. | 6,863.52 | | | 6,863.52 | | | 6,863.52 |
| Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal. | | 10,723.48 | | 10,723.48 | 9,359.99 | | 1,363.49 |
| Cavalry post, Territory of Hawaii. | 2.64 | | | 2.64 | | | 2.64 |
| Quartermaster depot, St. Louis, Mo. | 19.10 | 300,000.00 | | 19.10 | 300,000.00 | | 19.10 |
| Purchase of land, military post, Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii. | | 10,300.00 | | 10,300.00 | | | 10,300.00 |
| Supply depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. | 248,800.00 | | \$205.71 | 10,300.00 | | | 249,005.71 |
| Target range, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 |
| Barracks and quarters, seacoast defenses. | 400,560.87 | 7,027,000.00 | | 7,427,560.87 | 5,357,434.11 | | 2,070,126.76 |
| Seacoast defenses, Philippine Islands and Hawaii. | 72,575.00 | 93,000.00 | | 165,575.00 | 74,241.94 | | 91,333.06 |
| Sites for aviation school, Signal Corps, California. | 300,000.00 | | | 300,000.00 | | | 300,000.00 |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Fort Riley Military Reservation, Kans. | 2,641.22 | | | 2,641.22 | | | 2,641.22 |
| Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y. | 19.04 | | | 19.04 | 19.04 | | 200.00 |
| Military structures, Philippine Islands. | 200.00 | | | 200.00 | | | 202,500.00 |
| Building Engineer school and post, Washington D. C. | 202,500.00 | | | 202,500.00 | | | |
| Total, military posts, etc. | 1,648,319.54 | { 100,000.00 8,518,023.48 } | 205.71 | 10,266,548.73 | 6,991,386.61 | | 3,275,162.12 |
| Repayments in excess of payments. | | | | 205.71 | 205.71 | | |
| Actual expenditures. | | | | | 6,991,180.90 | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | |
| Filing equipment for the Army. | 45,000.00 | | | 45,000.00 | 240.00 | | 44,760.00 |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Maps, War Department. | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 6,435.72 | | 3,564.28 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1890 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Block Island, R. I. | \$10,197.73 | | | \$10,197.73 | \$3,000.00 | | \$7,197.73 |
| Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I. | 27,200.00 | | | 27,200.00 | 1,000.00 | | 26,200.00 |
| Newport, R. I. | 31,760.09 | | | 31,760.09 | 3,654.62 | | 28,105.47 |
| Harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I. | | | \$12.30 | 12.30 | | | 12.30 |
| Harbor at Bridgeport, Conn. | 15.00 | | 149.00 | 164.00 | | | 164.00 |
| Harbor of refuge, Duck Island Harbor, Conn. | 58,352.12 | | | 58,352.12 | 50,243.31 | | 8,108.81 |
| Harbors at Five Mile River, Stamford, Greenwich, and Westport, and Saugatuck River, Conn. | 2,455.11 | | | 2,455.11 | | | 2,455.11 |
| Harbors at— | | | | | | | |
| Milford, Conn. | 7,828.54 | | | 7,828.54 | | | 7,828.54 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 1,070.17 | | | 1,070.17 | 993.78 | | 76.39 |
| New London, Conn. | 55,500.00 | | | 55,500.00 | 55,477.98 | | 22.02 |
| Harbors at Duck Island, Branford, New Haven, Milford, Bridgeport, Southport, Norwalk, Five Mile River, Stamford, and Greenwich, Westport Harbor and Saugatuck River, breakwaters at New Haven and Housatonic River, Conn. | | \$71,000.00 | | | 3,500.00 | | 67,500.00 |
| Harbors at Stonington and New London and Mystic and Thames Rivers, Conn., and Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn. | | 170,000.00 | | | | | 170,000.00 |
| Harbor at Norwalk, Conn. | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| Black Rock Channel, and Tomawanda Harbor, N. Y. | 63,505.89 | | | 63,505.89 | 10,000.00 | | 53,505.89 |
| Harbor at Buffalo, N. Y. | 140,000.50 | | | 140,000.50 | 8,605.84 | | 131,394.66 |
| Harbor at Charlotte, N. Y. | 4,245.02 | | | 4,245.02 | 4,245.02 | | |
| Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y. | 86,330.25 | | | 86,330.25 | 16,093.06 | | 70,237.19 |
| Harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y. | 89,944.86 | | | 89,944.86 | 30,270.76 | | 59,674.10 |
| Harbor at Echo Bay, N. Y. | 1,803.19 | | 1.75 | 1,804.94 | | | 1,804.94 |
| Harbor at Cape Vincent, N. Y. | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 501.20 |
| Hempstead Harbor, N. Y. | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | 498.80 | | 499,657.53 |
| Jamaica Bay, N. Y. | 495,146.73 | | | 495,146.73 | 35,489.20 | | 1,101,257.81 |
| Harbor at Matamoras, N. Y. | 501,015.69 | 900,500.00 | | 1,401,515.69 | 300,257.88 | | 651.20 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Ogdensburg, N. Y. | 7,501.08 | | | 7,501.08 | | | 65,000.00 |
| Harbor at— | 90,000.00 | | | 90,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | |

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----|------------|--|------------|-----------|------------|
| PLATTSBURGH, N. Y. | 11,860.05 | | | | 11,860.05 | 960.00 | 11,000.00 |
| Port at Port Jafferson, Mattituck, Huntington, Glen Cove, Fishing Bay, Canaque Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y. | 88,137.45 | 40 | | | 88,137.85 | | 88,137.85 |
| Harbor at Pultneyville, N. Y. | 1,072.56 | | | | 1,072.56 | 1,072.56 | 10,755.30 |
| Harbors at Rondout and Peekskill, N. Y. | 11,254.50 | | | | 11,254.50 | 499.20 | 10,755.30 |
| Harbor at Saugerties, N. Y. | 11,750.75 | | | | 11,750.75 | | 11,750.75 |
| Sheephead Bay, N. Y. | 3,860.02 | | | | 3,860.02 | 500.00 | 3,360.02 |
| Harbors at Olcott, Charlotte, Pultneyville, Great Sodus Bay, Little Sodus Bay, Oswego, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburg, N. Y. | | | 33,500.00 | | 33,500.00 | 13,000.00 | 20,500.00 |
| Harbors at Port Chester, Mamaroneck, and Echo Bay, East Chester and West Chester Creeks, and Bronx River, N. Y. | | | 11,000.00 | | 11,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Harbors at Saugerties, Rondout, Peekskill, and Tarrytown, and Wappinger Creek, N. Y. | | | 3,500.00 | | 3,500.00 | | 3,500.00 |
| Harbors at Burlington, Vt., Plattsburgh and Fort Henry, N. Y., and Narrows of Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt. | | | 376,500.00 | | 376,500.00 | 1,000.00 | 375,500.00 |
| Harbor at Tarrytown, N. Y. | 10,000.00 | | | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 |
| Wallabout Channel, N. Y. | 600.00 | | | | 600.00 | | 10,600.00 |
| Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J. | 553,891.92 | | | | 553,891.92 | 1,812.38 | 552,079.54 |
| Keypoint Harbor, Matawan Creek, Raritan, South and Elizabeth Rivers, and Shoal Harbor, and Compton and Cheseapeake Creeks, N. J. | | | | | | | |
| Cold Spring Inlet, N. J. | 64,534.79 | | | | 64,534.79 | 5,317.81 | 59,216.98 |
| Keypoint and Shoal Harbors, Woodbridge, Chesapeake, Matawan, Mill Conceptor Creeks, Elizabeth, Raritan, South, and Shrewsbury Rivers, and Raritan Bay, N. J. | 42,000.00 | | | | 42,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 35,000.00 |
| Cold Spring and Vernon Inlets, Absecon and Tucker-ton Creeks and Toms River, N. J. | | | 58,000.00 | | 58,000.00 | 993.15 | 57,006.85 |
| Cape Salem, Colmans, and Maurice Rivers, Woodbury, Morian, Racoon, Offmann, Alloway Creeks, N. J. | | | 35,000.00 | | 35,000.00 | 22,500.00 | 12,500.00 |
| Harbor at Erie, Pa. | 11,063.64 | | 48,000.00 | | 48,000.00 | 11,063.64 | 48,000.00 |
| Ice harbor at Marcus Hook, Pa. | 1,000.00 | | | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 500.00 | | 5,000.00 | | 5,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Wilkinson, Del. | 23.90 | | 50,000.00 | | 50,023.90 | 45,927.77 | 4,096.13 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 15,223.23 | | 354,000.00 | | 369,223.23 | | 369,223.23 |
| Harbors at Rockhall, Queenstown, Claiborne and Cam-bridze, and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke, La Trappe, Wicomico, and Manokin Rivers, and Ty-a-stin Creek, Md. | | | | | | | |
| Tuehman Island Harbor, Md. | 8,500.00 | | | | 8,500.00 | | 8,500.00 |
| Harbors at Rockhall, Queenstown, Claiborne, Tuehman Island, Cambridge, and Cristfield, Elk, and Little Elk, Chester, Corlies, Choptank, Tuckahoe, Warwick, La Trappe, Fred Aron, Wicomico, Manokin, and Poco-moke Rivers, slaughter, Tyaskin, and Broad Creeks, Twitch Cove, and Big Thoroughfare River, and Lower Thoroughfare, Deal Island, Md.; Nanticoke River, Del., and Md.; and Broad Creek River, Del. | 7,790.27 | | | | 7,790.27 | | 15,800.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Harbor at Norfolk, Va. | \$35,767.84 | \$900,000.00 | | \$955,767.84 | \$388,625.50 | | \$567,142.34 |
| Harbor of refuge, Cape Lookout, N. C. | 148,045.00 | | | 148,045.00 | 115,000.00 | | 33,045.00 |
| Harbor at Charleston, S. C. | 14,044.75 | 120,000.00 | | 134,044.75 | 64,996.50 | | 69,048.25 |
| Winyah Bay, S. C. | 55,549.45 | | | 55,549.45 | 9,998.36 | | 45,551.09 |
| Harbors at Beaufort and Morehead City, Beaufort Inlet, waterway from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, waterway connecting Core Sound and Beaufort Harbor, and waterway Beaufort to Jacksonville, N. C. | | { 3,598.45 35,500.00 | | | 9,423.13 | | 29,675.32 |
| Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, Apalachicola, St. Joseph and St. Andrews Bays, Apalachicola and Chipola Rivers, and channel from Apalachicola River to St. Andrews Bay, Fla., Flint River, Ga., and Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala. | | | | | | | |
| Harbors at Sepulo and Darien, Cowhead, and Satilla Rivers, Club, Plantation, and Fancy Bluff Creeks, Ga., and St. Marys River, Ga. and Fla. | | 95,500.00 | | 95,500.00 | 31,757.13 | | 63,742.87 |
| Harbor at Brunswick, Ga. | 3,250.00 | 12,500.00 | | 12,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | 7,500.00 |
| Harbor at Savannah, Ga. | 299,627.06 | 33,250.00 | \$84.00 | 269,627.06 | 225,538.67 | | 36,384.00 |
| Savannah Harbor and River, Ga. | | 880,000.00 | | 880,000.00 | 132,500.00 | | 34,088.39 |
| Channel from Apalachicola River to St. Andrews Bay, Fla. | 482.77 | | | 482.77 | 482.77 | | 747,500.00 |
| Charlotte Harbor, Fla. | 8,421.16 | | | 8,421.16 | | | 8,421.16 |
| Hillsboro Bay, Fla. | 199,702.23 | | | 199,702.23 | 142,066.83 | | 57,635.40 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 1,101.38 | | 439.41 | 1,560.79 | | | 1,560.79 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 23,239.98 | | | 23,239.98 | 1,500.00 | | 21,739.98 |
| Key West, Fla. | 10,800.00 | | | 10,800.00 | 500.00 | | 10,300.00 |
| Miami, Fla. | 180,000.00 | | | 180,000.00 | 83,000.00 | | 97,000.00 |
| St. Petersburg, Fla. | 15,277.13 | | | 15,277.13 | | | 15,277.13 |
| Sarasota Bay, Fla. | 16,711.81 | | | 16,711.81 | 14,311.81 | | 2,400.00 |
| Tampa Bay, Fla. | 12,783.99 | | 80.00 | 12,863.99 | | | 12,863.99 |
| Indian River, St. Lucie Inlet, Miami Harbor, and harbor at Key West, Fla. | | 166,000.00 | | 166,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | 160,000.00 |
| Tampa and Hillsboro Bays, St. Petersburg Harbor, Hillsboro and Manatee Rivers, Fla. | | 366,500.00 | | 366,500.00 | 43,330.36 | | 323,169.61 |

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|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Channel connecting Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, Ala. at Mobile, Ala. | 4,000.00 | 38,026.06 | 4,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Harbor at Mobile, Ala. | 115,000.00 | 115,000.00 | 115,000.00 | 100,088.22 | 14,911.78 |
| Mississippi Sound, Ala. | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 2,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Lake Pontchartrain and Pass Manchac, La. | | | | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | |
| Biloxi, Miss. | 291.81 | | 291.81 | | 291.81 |
| Gulfport, Miss. | 13,416.63 | 80,000.00 | 93,416.63 | 55,410.11 | 38,006.52 |
| Pascagoula, Miss. | 20,068.84 | 113,000.00 | 133,068.84 | 77,826.67 | 55,232.17 |
| Channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Tex. | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 3,371.01 | 6,628.99 |
| Channel to Port Bolivar, Tex. | | 175,000.00 | 175,000.00 | 54,677.86 | 120,322.14 |
| Harbor at Sabine Pass and Port Arthur Canal, Sabine, Neches Canal, and Johnsons Bayou, La. and Tex. | 35,000.25 | 35,000.25 | 35,000.25 | 10,000.00 | 25,000.25 |
| Harbor at Galveston, Tex. | 514,449.88 | 410,000.00 | 410,000.00 | 32,909.84 | 377,090.16 |
| Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex. | 1,628.78 | 514,449.88 | 514,449.88 | 123,726.84 | 390,724.04 |
| Houston Ship Channel, Tex. | 54,465.41 | 1,628.78 | 1,628.78 | 52,464.45 | 1,628.78 |
| Sabine Pass, Tex. | 385,945.25 | 54,465.41 | 54,465.41 | 159,001.54 | 2,000.96 |
| Galveston Harbor, Galveston Channel, Port Bolivar Chan- nel, Texas City Channel, and Houston Ship Channel, Tex. | | 480,000.00 | 480,000.00 | 131,734.15 | 348,265.85 |
| Harbor at Freeport and mouth of Brazos River, Tex. | 216,000.00 | 216,000.00 | 216,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 196,000.00 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | |
| Ashtabula, Ohio. | 14,675.00 | 14,675.00 | 14,675.00 | 782.47 | 13,892.53 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 131,841.26 | 131,841.26 | 131,841.26 | 30.70 | 131,810.56 |
| Fairport, Ohio. | 2,276.23 | 2,276.23 | 2,276.23 | 1,954.32 | 321.91 |
| Port Clinton, Ohio. | 450.00 | 450.00 | 450.00 | 116.88 | 334.12 |
| Sandusky, Ohio. | 2,300.00 | 2,300.00 | 2,300.00 | 2,300.00 | |
| Lorain, Ohio. | 10,547.34 | 10,547.34 | 10,547.34 | 1,132.55 | 9,414.79 |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 4,088.83 | 4,088.83 | 4,088.83 | 4,088.83 | |
| Vermillion, Ohio. | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,703.86 | 2,703.86 |
| Harbors at Toledo, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Ver- million, Lorain, Cleveland, Fairport, Ashtabula, and Con- nesus, Ohio. | | | | | |
| Indiana Harbor, Ind. | 416,500.00 | 216,650.00 | 216,650.00 | 52,377.20 | 164,272.80 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | |
| Michigan City, Ind. | 17,997.35 | 17,997.35 | 17,997.35 | 12,497.35 | 5,500.00 |
| Calumet, Ill. | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 715,678.03 | 715,678.03 | 715,678.03 | 161,888.55 | 553,789.48 |
| Harbors at Chicago and Calumet, Ill.; Chicago and Illinois Rivers, Ill.; Calumet River, Ill. and Ind.; Indiana and Michigan City Harbors, Ind. | | | | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | |
| Waukegan, Ill. | 11,000.00 | 510,200.00 | 510,200.00 | | 510,200.00 |
| Alpena, Mich. | 2,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Charlevoix, Mich. | 3,002.40 | 2,061.00 | 2,061.00 | 2,061.00 | |
| Cheboygan, Mich. | 4,081.72 | 3,002.40 | 3,002.40 | 3,002.40 | |
| Frankfort, Mich. | 3,001.30 | 4,403.03 | 4,403.03 | 4,403.03 | |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 56,750.00 | 3,001.30 | 3,001.30 | 3,001.30 | |
| Harbor at Holland, Mich. | 1,000.00 | 56,750.00 | 56,750.00 | 29,750.00 | 27,000.00 |
| | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Harbor at Norfolk, Va..... | \$55,767.84 | \$300,000.00 | | \$955,767.84 | \$388,625.50 | | \$567,142.34 |
| Harbor of refuge, Cape Lookout, N. C..... | 148,045.00 | | | 148,045.00 | 115,000.00 | | 33,045.00 |
| Harbor at Charleston, S. C..... | 14,044.75 | 120,000.00 | | 134,044.75 | 64,996.50 | | 69,048.25 |
| Winyah Bay, S. C..... | 55,549.45 | | | 55,549.45 | 9,998.36 | | 45,551.09 |
| Harbors at Beaufort and Morehead City, Beaufort Inlet, waterway from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, waterway connecting Core Sound and Beaufort Harbor, and waterway from Jacksonville, N. C..... | | 3,598.45 | | 39,098.45 | 9,423.13 | | 29,675.32 |
| Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, Apalachicola, St. Joseph and St. Andrews Bays, Apalachicola and Chipola Rivers, and channel from Apalachicola River to St. Andrews Bay, Fla., Flint River, Ga., and Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala..... | | 95,500.00 | | 95,500.00 | 31,737.13 | | 63,762.87 |
| Harbors at Sapelo and Darien, Cowhead, and Satilla Rivers, Club, Plantation, and Fancy Bluff Creeks, Ga., and St. Marys River, Ga. and Fla..... | | 12,500.00 | | 12,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | 7,500.00 |
| Harbor at Brunswick, Ga..... | 3,250.00 | 33,250.00 | \$84.00 | 36,584.00 | | | 36,584.00 |
| Harbor at Savannah, Ga..... | 269,627.06 | | | 269,627.06 | 245,538.67 | | 34,088.39 |
| Savannah Harbor and River, Ga..... | | 880,000.00 | | 880,000.00 | 132,500.00 | | 747,500.00 |
| Channel from Apalachicola River to St. Andrews Bay, Fla..... | 482.77 | | | 482.77 | 482.77 | | |
| Charlotte Harbor, Fla..... | 8,421.16 | | | 8,421.16 | | | 8,421.16 |
| Hillsboro Bay, Fla..... | 199,702.23 | | | 199,702.23 | 142,066.83 | | 57,635.40 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Pensacola, Fla..... | 1,101.38 | | 439.41 | 1,560.79 | | | 1,560.79 |
| Fernandina, Fla..... | 23,239.98 | | | 23,239.98 | 1,500.00 | | 21,739.98 |
| Key West, Fla..... | 10,800.00 | | | 10,800.00 | 500.00 | | 10,300.00 |
| Miami, Fla..... | 180,000.00 | | | 180,000.00 | 83,000.00 | | 97,000.00 |
| St. Petersburg, Fla..... | 15,277.13 | | | 15,277.13 | | | 15,277.13 |
| Sarasota Bay, Fla..... | 16,711.81 | | | 16,711.81 | 14,311.81 | | 2,400.00 |
| Tampa Bay, Fla..... | 12,783.99 | | 80.00 | 12,863.99 | | | 12,863.99 |
| Indian River, St. Lucie Inlet, Miami Harbor, and harbor at Key West, Fla..... | | 166,000.00 | | 166,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | 160,000.00 |
| Tampa and Hillsboro Bays, St. Petersburg Harbor, Hillsboro and Manatee Rivers, Fla..... | | 366,500.00 | | 366,500.00 | 43,330.36 | | 323,169.64 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| Channel connecting Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, Ala..... | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Harbor at Mobile, Ala..... | 38,020.06 | | | 38,020.06 | 38,020.31 | 6.75 |
| Harbor at Mobile and channel connecting Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, Ala..... | | | | 115,000.00 | 100,088.22 | 14,911.78 |
| Lake Pontchartrain and Pass Manchac, La..... | 4,000.00 | | | | 2,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | |
| Biloxi, Miss..... | 291.81 | | | 291.81 | | 291.81 |
| Gulfport, Miss..... | 13,416.63 | | | 93,416.63 | 55,410.11 | 38,006.52 |
| Pascagoula, Miss..... | 20,068.84 | | | 133,068.84 | 77,826.67 | 55,232.17 |
| Pascagoula, Wolf, Jordan, Pearl, and East Pearl Rivers, and Biloxi Harbor, Miss..... | | | | 10,000.00 | 3,371.01 | 6,628.99 |
| Channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Tex..... | 175,000.00 | | | 175,000.00 | 54,677.86 | 120,322.14 |
| Channel to Port Bolivar, Tex..... | 35,000.25 | | | 35,000.25 | 10,000.00 | 25,000.25 |
| Harbor at Sabine Pass and Port Arthur Canal, Sabine, Neches Canal, and Johnsons Bayou, La. and Tex..... | | | | 410,000.00 | 32,969.84 | 377,030.16 |
| Harbor at Galveston, Tex..... | 514,449.88 | | | 514,449.88 | 123,726.84 | 390,724.04 |
| Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex..... | 1,628.78 | | | 1,628.78 | | 1,628.78 |
| Houston Ship Channel, Tex..... | 54,465.41 | | | 54,465.41 | 52,484.45 | 2,000.96 |
| Sabine Pass, Tex..... | 385,946.25 | | | 385,946.25 | 159,001.54 | 226,943.71 |
| Galveston Harbor, Galveston Channel, Port Bolivar Chan- nel, Texas City Channel, and Houston Ship Channel, Tex..... | | | | 490,000.00 | 131,734.15 | 348,265.85 |
| Harbor at— | | | | 216,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 196,000.00 |
| Ashtabula, Ohio..... | 14,675.00 | | | 14,675.00 | 782.47 | 13,892.53 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 131,941.26 | | | 131,941.26 | 30.70 | 131,910.56 |
| Fairport, Ohio..... | 2,276.23 | | | 2,276.23 | 1,954.32 | 321.91 |
| Port Clinton, Ohio..... | 450.00 | | | 450.00 | 115.88 | 334.12 |
| Sandusky, Ohio..... | 2,300.00 | | | 2,300.00 | 2,300.00 | |
| Lorain, Ohio..... | 10,547.34 | | | 10,547.34 | 1,132.55 | 9,414.79 |
| Toledo, Ohio..... | 4,088.83 | | | 4,088.83 | 4,088.83 | |
| Vermilion, Ohio..... | 2,000.00 | 703.86 | | 2,703.86 | | 2,703.86 |
| Harbors at Toledo, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Ver- million, Lorain, Cleveland, Fairport, Ashtabula, and Con- neaut, Ohio..... | | | | 216,650.00 | 52,377.20 | 164,272.80 |
| Indiana Harbor, Ind..... | 416,500.00 | | | 416,500.00 | 44,971.34 | 371,528.66 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | |
| Michigan City, Ind..... | 17,997.35 | | | 17,997.35 | 12,497.35 | 5,500.00 |
| Calumet, Ill..... | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 715,678.03 | | | 715,678.03 | 161,888.55 | 553,789.48 |
| Harbors at Chicago and Calumet, Ill.; Chicago and Illinois Rivers, Ill.; Calumet River, Ill. and Ind.; Indiana and Michigan City Harbors, Ind..... | | | | 510,200.00 | | 510,200.00 |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | |
| Waukegan, Ill..... | 11,000.00 | | | 11,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Alpena, Mich..... | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 2,061.00 | |
| Charlevoix, Mich..... | 3,032.40 | | 61.00 | 3,032.40 | 3,032.40 | |
| Cheboygan, Mich..... | 4,081.72 | | | 4,081.72 | 4,403.03 | |
| Frankfort, Mich..... | 3,001.30 | 321.31 | | 3,001.30 | 3,001.30 | |
| Grand Haven, Mich..... | 56,750.00 | | | 56,750.00 | 29,750.00 | 27,000.00 |
| Harbor at Holland, Mich..... | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Harbor of refuge— | | | | | | | |
| Grand Marais, Mich. | \$49.11 | | | \$49.11 | \$49.11 | | |
| Harbor Beach, Mich. | 125,000.00 | | | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 | | |
| Marquette Bay, Mich. | 2,374.25 | | | 2,374.25 | | | \$2,374.25 |
| Mackinac Harbor, Mich. | 700.00 | | \$317.88 | 1,017.88 | 1,017.88 | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Ludington, Mich. | 217,000.00 | | | 217,000.00 | 87,984.74 | | 129,015.26 |
| Manistee, Mich. | 82,686.37 | | | 82,686.37 | 25,045.47 | | 57,640.90 |
| Manistique, Mich. | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 | 7,800.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Marquette, Mich. | 69,686.17 | | | 69,686.17 | 19,485.10 | | 49,710.07 |
| Middle and West Neebish Channel, St. Marys River, Mich. | | | 545.91 | 545.91 | 545.91 | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Rogers City, Mich. | | | 331.60 | 331.60 | 331.60 | | |
| Monroe, Mich. | | | 179.09 | 179.09 | 179.09 | | |
| Muskegon, Mich. | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | 3,993.80 | | 22.35 |
| Ononagon, Mich. | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 1,977.65 | | |
| Petokey, Mich. | 492.36 | | | 492.36 | 492.36 | | |
| Saugatuck and Kalamazoo River, Mich. | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| South Haven, Mich. | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | |
| St. Joseph Harbor and River, Mich. | 25,500.00 | | | 25,500.00 | | | 25,500.00 |
| Harbors at Mackinac, Cheboygan, Rogers City, Alpena, Harbor Beach, and Monroe, Saginaw, Black, Clinton, and Tongue Rivers, Mich. | | \$141,371.01 | | 744,871.01 | 5,555.00 | | 739,316.01 |
| St. Joseph Harbor and River, Saugatuck Harbor and Kalamazoo River, harbors at South Haven, Holland, Grand Haven, Muskegon, White Lake, Ludington, Manistee, Portage Lake, Arenac, Fort, Charlevoix, and Petokey, and Grand River, Mich. | | 603,500.00 | | | | | |
| Grand Marais, Marquette, Marquette Bay, and Ontonagon Harbors and Keweenaw, Mich.; Ashland and Fort Wing Harbors, Wis.; Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn.; and Agate Bay and Grand Marais Harbors, Minn. | | 140,750.00 | | 140,750.00 | 29,049.70 | | 111,700.30 |
| Surveys of waters in States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. | | 185,000.00 | | 185,000.00 | 46,825.03 | | 138,174.97 |
| | | 25,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 |

| Investigation of water diversion from Great Lakes and Niagara River | 25,000.00 | 26,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
|---|---|--------------|--|---|
| Harbors at Manistiqué, Mich., Menominee, Oconto, Green Bay, Algoma, Keweenaw, Two Rivers, Manitowish, She- boygan, Port Washington, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenos- ha, and Waubesa, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Fox River, Wis. | 6,000.00 1,546.66 526.58 19,400.00 378.17 | 52,100.00 | 52,100.00 5,000.00 1,546.66 500.00 19,400.00 378.17 | 24,526.61 5,000.00 482.56 26.53 12,400.00 378.17 |
| Harbor at Grand Marais, Minn. | 215,902.71 | 395,902.71 | 395,902.71 | 390,496.72 |
| Warroad Harbor and River, Minn. | 1,251.08 | 1,251.08 | 1,251.08 | 1,251.08 |
| Zippel Bay, Lake of the Woods, Minn. | 14,497.78 | 14,497.78 | 10,496.00 | 4,002.78 |
| Menominee Harbor and River, Mich. and Wis. | 27,113.86 | 27,113.86 | 17,742.16 | 9,371.70 |
| Lake Traverse, Minn. and S. Dak. | 24,999.37 | 24,999.37 | 1,000.00 | 23,999.37 |
| Harbor at— | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | |
| Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. | 25 | 25 | 33,942.42 | 25 |
| Alcona, Wis. | 180,000.00 | 180,000.00 | 3,259.67 | 146,067.58 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 7,259.67 | 7,259.67 | 3,259.67 | 4,000.00 |
| Keweenaw, Wis. | 54,215.33 | 54,215.33 | 38,901.24 | 15,314.09 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 572,500.00 | 75,000.00 | 647,873.25 | 647,873.25 |
| Port Washington, Wis. | | 373.25 | | |
| Port Wing, Wis. | | | | |
| Racine, Wis. | | | | |
| Sheboygan, Wis. | | | | |
| Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal. | | | | |
| Los Angeles Harbor, Cal. | | | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | |
| Oakland, Cal. | 76,163.28 | 76,163.28 | 76,053.06 | 110.22 |
| San Diego, Cal. | 243,593.19 | 417,593.19 | 1,500.00 | 416,093.19 |
| San Luis Obispo, Cal. | 134.73 | 134.73 | | 134.73 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 14,995.97 | 14,995.97 | 3,421.39 | 11,574.58 |
| San Pedro, Cal. | 4,530.30 | 4,530.30 | | 4,530.30 |
| San Pablo Bay, Cal. | 87,273.18 | 87,273.18 | 75,804.59 | 8,468.59 |
| Suisun Channel, Cal. | 8,407.37 | 8,407.37 | | 8,407.37 |
| Willapa River and Harbor, Grays Harbor, Chehalis and Hoquiam Rivers, Wash. | | | | |
| Harbors at San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Monterey and Humboldt, Redwood, Petaluma Creeks, Napa River, San Pablo Bay, Mare Island Strait, and Suisun Channel, Cal. | | 92,500.00 | 1,200.00 | 91,300.00 |
| Harbor at Coos Bay, Oreg. | | | | |
| Nehalem Bay, Oreg. | 27,101.55 | 1,000,000.00 | 5,250.00 | 994,750.00 |
| Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg. | 685.16 | 27,101.55 | 24,103.06 | 2,996.49 |
| Harbor at Bellingham, Wash. | 30,797.40 | 30,797.40 | | 685.16 |
| Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash. | 291.01 | 291.01 | 291.01 | 3,077.13 |
| Harbor at Olympia, Wash. | 2,993.48 | | | |
| Harbor at Tacoma, Wash. | 3,356.75 | 6,606.11 | | 9,990.59 |
| Puget Sound, Olympia, Tacoma, and Bellingham Har- bors, Lake Washington Ship Canal, Snohomish and Skagit Rivers Swinomish Slough, waterway connecting Port Townsend Bay and Oak Bay, Columbia River between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, Wash. | 2,983.86 | | 253.86 928.15 | 3,102.89 2,067.71 |
| Grays Harbor, Wash. | | | | |
| | | 230,000.00 | 89,468.64 | 140,531.36 |
| | | 1,500.00 | | 1,500.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Harbor of refuge— | | | | | | | |
| Grand Marais, Mich. | \$49.11 | | | \$49.11 | \$49.11 | | |
| Harbor Beach, Mich. | 125,000.00 | | | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 | | |
| Marquette Bay, Mich. | 2,374.25 | | | 2,374.25 | | | \$2,374.25 |
| Mackinac Harbor, Mich. | 700.00 | | \$317.88 | 1,017.88 | 1,017.88 | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Ludington, Mich. | 217,000.00 | | | 217,000.00 | | | 129,015.26 |
| Manistee, Mich. | 82,696.37 | | | 82,696.37 | | | 59,650.90 |
| Manistique, Mich. | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 | | | 5,000.00 |
| Marquette, Mich. | 69,695.17 | | | 69,695.17 | | | 49,710.07 |
| Middle and West Neebish Channel, St. Marys River, Mich. | | | 545.91 | 545.91 | 545.91 | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Rogers City, Mich. | | | 331.60 | 331.60 | 331.60 | | |
| Monroe, Mich. | | | 179.09 | 179.09 | 179.09 | | |
| Muskegon, Mich. | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | 20 |
| Ontonagon, Mich. | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 22.35 |
| Petoskey, Mich. | 492.36 | | | 492.36 | | | |
| Saugateck and Kalamazoo River, Mich. | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| South Haven, Mich. | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | 23,000.00 |
| St. Joseph Harbor and River, Mich. | 28,500.00 | | | 28,500.00 | | | |
| Harbors at Mackinac, Cheboygan, Rogers City, Alpena, Harbor Beach, and Monroe, Saginaw, Black, Clinton, and Rouge Rivers, Mich. | | \$141,371.01 | | 744,871.01 | 5,555.00 | | 739,316.01 |
| | | { 603,500.00 } | | | | | |
| St. Joseph Harbor and River, Saugatuck Harbor, and Kalamazoo River, harbors at South Haven, Holland, Grand Haven, Muskegon, White Lake, Ludington, Manistee, Portage, Lake Arcadia, Frankfort, Charlevoix, and Petoskey, and Grand River, Mich. | | | | | | | |
| Grand Marais, Marquette, Marquette Bay, and Ontonagon Harbors, and Keweenaw waterway, Mich.; Ashland and Port Wing Harbors, Wis.; Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis.; Agate Bay and Grand Marais Harbors, Minn. | | 140,750.00 | | 140,750.00 | 29,049.70 | | 111,700.30 |
| Surveys of waters in States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. | | | | 185,000.00 | 46,825.03 | | 138,174.97 |
| | | | | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 |

| | 25,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| Investigation of water diversion from Great Lakes and Niagara River..... | | | |
| Harbors at Manistiquie, Mich., Menominee, Oconto, Green Bay, Algoma, Kewaunee, Two Rivers, Manitowish, She- boygan, Port Washington, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenos- ha, and Waukegan, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Fox River, Wis..... | 52,100.00 | 27,573.39 | 24,526.61 |
| Harbor at Grand Marais, Minn..... | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Warroad Harbor and River, Minn..... | 1,546.66 | 1,084.10 | 482.56 |
| Zippel Bay, Lake of the Woods, Minn..... | 1,526.58 | | 26.58 |
| Menominee Harbor and River, Mich. and Wis..... | 19,400.00 | 7,000.00 | 12,400.00 |
| Lake Traverse, Minn. and S. Dak..... | 378.17 | | 378.17 |
| Harbor at— | | | |
| Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis..... | 215,902.71 | 35,432.99 | 390,496.72 |
| Algoma, Wis..... | 1,251.08 | | 1,251.08 |
| Green Bay, Wis..... | 14,497.78 | 10,495.00 | 4,002.78 |
| Kewaunee, Wis..... | 27,113.86 | 17,742.16 | 9,371.70 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 24,999.37 | 1,000.00 | 23,999.37 |
| Port Washington, Wis..... | 500.00 | 500.00 | |
| Port Wing, Wis..... | 25 | | 25 |
| Racine, Wis..... | 180,000.00 | 33,942.42 | 146,057.58 |
| Sheboygan, Wis..... | 7,259.67 | 3,259.67 | 4,000.00 |
| Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal..... | 54,215.33 | 38,901.24 | 15,314.09 |
| Los Angeles Harbor, Cal..... | 572,500.00 | 647,873.25 | 647,873.25 |
| Harbor at— | | | |
| Oakland, Cal..... | | | |
| San Diego, Cal..... | 76,163.28 | 76,053.06 | 110.22 |
| San Luis Obispo, Cal..... | 243,593.19 | 1,500.00 | 416,093.19 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 134.73 | | 134.73 |
| San Pedro, Cal..... | 14,965.97 | 3,421.39 | 11,544.58 |
| San Pablo Bay, Cal..... | 4,530.30 | | 4,530.30 |
| Suisun Channel, Cal..... | 87,273.18 | 78,804.59 | 8,468.59 |
| Willapa River and Harbor, Grays Harbor, Chehalis and Hoquiam Rivers, Wash..... | 8,407.37 | 8,407.37 | 8,407.37 |
| Harbors at San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Monterey and Humboldt, Redwood, Petaluma Creeks, Napa River, San Pablo Bay, Mare Island Strait, and Suisun Channel, Cal..... | | | |
| Harbor at Coos Bay, Oreg..... | 92,500.00 | 1,200.00 | 91,300.00 |
| Nehalem Bay, Oreg..... | | | |
| Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg..... | | | |
| Harbor at Bellingham, Wash..... | 1,000,000.00 | 5,250.00 | 994,750.00 |
| Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash..... | 27,101.55 | 24,103.06 | 2,998.49 |
| Harbor at Olympia, Wash..... | 30,797.40 | 27,120.27 | 3,677.13 |
| Harbor at Tacoma, Wash..... | 291.01 | 291.01 | |
| Harbor at Tokeima, Wash..... | 9,599.59 | | 9,599.59 |
| Puget Sound, Olympia, Tacoma, and Bellingham Har- bors, Lake Washington Ship Canal, Snohomish and Skagit Rivers, Swinomish Slough, waterway connecting Port Townsend Bay and Oak Bay, Columbia River between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, Wash..... | 3,356.75 | 253.86 | 3,072.89 |
| Grays Harbor, Wash..... | 2,983.86 | 926.15 | 2,067.71 |
| | | | |
| | 230,000.00 | 89,468.64 | 140,531.36 |
| | 1,500.00 | | 1,500.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Hilo, Hawaii. | \$164,919.19 | | | \$164,919.19 | \$164,919.19 | | \$50,000.00 |
| Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii. | 106,800.00 | | | 106,800.00 | 56,800.00 | | 137,000.00 |
| Kahului, Territory of Hawaii. | 98,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | 195,000.00 | 65,000.00 | | 400,001.20 |
| San Juan, Porto Rico. | 3,000.00 | 410,000.00 | | 413,000.00 | 12,998.80 | | 200,000.00 |
| Harbors at Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo, Hawaii. | | 210,000.00 | | 210,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 146,500.00 |
| Nome Harbor and Apoon mouth of Yukon River, Alaska. | | 150,000.00 | | 150,000.00 | 3,500.00 | | 9,000.00 |
| Georges River, Me. | 9,000.00 | | | 9,000.00 | | | |
| Penobscot River, Me. | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | |
| Saco River, Me. | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 |
| St. Croix River, Me. | 19,891.65 | | | 19,891.65 | | | 19,891.65 |
| Narrows of Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt. | 3,200.00 | | | 3,200.00 | 2,000.00 | | 1,200.00 |
| Merrimac River, Mass. | 10,000.00 | | \$118.74 | 10,118.74 | | | 10,118.74 |
| Mystic and Malden Rivers, Mass. | 96,000.00 | | | 96,000.00 | 404.70 | | 96,195.30 |
| Taunton River, Mass. | 8,849.35 | | | 8,849.35 | 500.00 | | 8,349.35 |
| Weymouth River, Mass. | 203,700.36 | | | 203,700.36 | 36 | | 203,700.00 |
| Pawtucket River, R. I. | 30.33 | | | 30.33 | 30.33 | | |
| Providence River and Harbor, R. I. | 318,151.14 | | | 318,151.14 | 26,677.47 | | 291,473.67 |
| Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn. | 800.00 | | | 800.00 | | | 800.00 |
| Connecticut River, Conn. | 11,600.00 | 70,100.00 | | 81,600.00 | 33,060.50 | | 48,539.50 |
| Thames River, Conn. | 8,000.00 | | | 8,000.00 | | | 8,000.00 |
| Bronx River, N. Y. | 280,028.45 | | | 280,028.45 | 2,975.45 | | 227,053.00 |
| Browns Creek, N. Y. | 50 | | | 50 | 50 | | |
| East Chester Creek, N. Y. | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | 5,998.95 | | 1.05 |
| East River, N. Y. | 170,027.70 | 1,450,000.00 | | 1,620,027.70 | 283,816.23 | | 1,326,211.47 |
| Harlem River, N. Y. | 208,012.80 | | | 208,012.80 | 14,788.18 | | 193,224.62 |
| Hudson River, N. Y. | 367,910.53 | 375,000.00 | | 742,910.53 | 301,341.43 | | 441,569.10 |
| Newtown Creek, N. Y. | 9,544.01 | | | 9,544.01 | 997.75 | | 8,546.26 |
| Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, N. Y. | 31,247.59 | | | 31,247.59 | 31,247.59 | | |
| Wappinger Creek, N. Y. | 3,000.00 | | 50 | 3,000.50 | | | 3,000.50 |
| Abasco Creek, N. Y. | 1,550.00 | | | 1,550.00 | | | 1,550.00 |
| Abasco Inlet, N. J. | 17,000.00 | | | 17,000.00 | | | |
| Alloway Creek, N. J. | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| Cohansey River, N. J. | 2,350.00 | | | 2,350.00 | 100.00 | | 2,250.00 |
| Delaware River, Pa. and N. J. | 2,046,786.63 | 2,060,000.00 | | 4,106,786.63 | 890,297.76 | | 3,216,488.87 |

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 15,015.92 | 3,400.00 | 15,015.92 | 3,400.00 | 13,501.20 |
| 11,980.00 | 6,000.00 | 11,980.00 | 6,000.00 | 7,722.00 |
| 1,000.00 | 212,007.55 | 1,000.00 | 212,007.55 | 127,143.21 |
| 4,250.00 | 19,000.00 | 4,250.00 | 19,000.00 | 19,018.71 |
| 7,000.00 | 3,650.00 | 7,000.00 | 3,650.00 | 7,000.00 |
| 2,000.00 | 9,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 9,500.00 | 2,000.00 |
| 287,537.52 | 20,425.26 | 287,537.52 | 20,425.26 | 283,000.00 |
| 35.76 | 300,000.00 | 35.76 | 300,000.00 | 2,900.00 |
| 9,690.00 | 500.00 | 9,690.00 | 500.00 | 2,850.00 |
| 37,050.00 | 50,000.00 | 37,050.00 | 50,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
| 4,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 1,000.00 | 68,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 68,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 28,500.00 | 5,000.00 | 28,500.00 | 5,000.00 | 28,500.00 |
| 5,000.00 | 3,100.00 | 5,000.00 | 3,100.00 | 5,000.00 |
| 5,500.00 | 6,200.00 | 5,500.00 | 6,200.00 | 5,500.00 |
| 12,338.07 | 2,082.76 | 12,338.07 | 2,082.76 | 1,941.37 |
| 5,457.61 | 35,008.50 | 5,457.61 | 35,008.50 | 2,082.76 |
| 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,457.61 |
| 180,022.87 | 2,000.00 | 180,022.87 | 2,000.00 | 21,324.62 |
| 1,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 4,500.00 |
| 30,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| 2,000.00 | 9,004.13 | 2,000.00 | 9,004.13 | 171,018.74 |
| 1,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| 30,000.00 | 500.00 | 30,000.00 | 500.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | | 14,500.00 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| James, Nansemond, Pagan and Appomattox Rivers, Va. | \$1,000.00 | \$72,000.00 | | \$72,000.00 | | | \$72,000.00 |
| Waterway on coast of Virginia. | 4,170.27 | | | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 |
| Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky. | 4,170.27 | | | 4,170.27 | | | 4,170.27 |
| Cape Fear River, N. C. | 30,330.09 | | | 30,330.09 | \$16,689.11 | | 13,640.98 |
| Bay River, N. C. | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 |
| Fishing Creek, N. C. | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 |
| Inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C. | 390,000.00 | 100,000.00 | | 490,000.00 | 230,000.00 | | 260,000.00 |
| Meherrin River, N. C. | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 |
| New River and waterways to Beaufort, N. C. | 3,598.45 | | | 3,598.45 | | | |
| Northeast, Black and Cape Fear Rivers, N. C. | 6,401.00 | 120,000.00 | | 126,401.00 | 47,923.96 | | 78,977.04 |
| Pamlico and Tar Rivers, N. C. | 1.00 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | |
| Roanoke River, N. C. | 1,700.00 | | | 1,700.00 | | | 1,700.00 |
| Shalotte River, N. C. | 500.50 | | | 500.50 | 500.50 | | |
| Smiths Creek, N. C. | 1,523.96 | | | 1,523.96 | | | 1,523.96 |
| Blackwater River, Va., and Meherrin River and Roanoke River, N. C. | | 2,500.00 | | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 |
| Manteo Bay, Scuppernon, Pamlico, Tar, South, Bay Neuse and Trent Rivers; Fishing, Contentnea, Swift and Smiths Creeks; and waterway connecting Swan Quarter Bay with Deep Bay, N. C. | 2,187.50 | 15,500.00 | | 15,500.00 | 9,600.00 | | 5,900.00 |
| South River, N. C. | 1,000.00 | | | 2,187.50 | 100.00 | | 2,087.50 |
| Swift Creek, N. C. | | | | 1,000.00 | 700.00 | | 300.00 |
| Waterway connecting Swan Quarter Bay with Deep Bay, N. C. | | | | | | | |
| Waccamaw and Little Pedee Rivers, N. C. and S. C. | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | | |
| Great Pedee River, S. C. | 6,232.17 | | | 6,232.17 | 2,500.00 | | 3,732.17 |
| Santee, Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C. | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | |
| Waterway between Charleston and Alligator Creek, S. C. | 26,520.72 | 80,000.00 | | 106,520.72 | 36,821.23 | | 70,699.49 |
| Winyah Bay, Waccamaw, Little Pedee, and Great Pedee Rivers, S. C. | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | |
| Altamaha, Oconee, and Ocmulgee Rivers, Ga. | 16,200.00 | 70,000.00 | | 70,000.00 | 38,000.00 | | 32,000.00 |
| Cowhead River, Ga. | 554.23 | 40,000.00 | | 56,200.00 | 46,700.00 | | 9,500.00 |
| Flint River, Ga. | | | | 554.23 | | | |
| Alabama River, Ala., and Coosa River, Ala. and Ga. | 32,856.92 | 50,000.00 | | 32,856.92 | 10,966.72 | | 21,619.20 |
| | | | | 50,000.00 | 12,665.86 | | 37,334.15 |

| | 36,347.74 | 36,347.74 | 23,691.00 | 12,036.74 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Savannah River, Ga. | 658.82 | 658.82 | | |
| Channel between St. Johns River and Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla. | 60,433.41 | 60,433.41 | 14,023.48 | 46,920.93 |
| Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala. | 81,497.57 | 81,497.57 | 10,023.10 | 71,071.47 |
| Coosa River, Ga. and Ala. | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | |
| Waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. | 2,265.36 | 2,265.36 | | 2,265.36 |
| Anclote River, Fla. | 789.08 | 789.08 | 590.80 | 189.28 |
| Apalachicola Bay, Fla. | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 | | 1,100.00 |
| Apalachicola River, Fla. | 2,994.60 | 2,994.60 | | 2,994.60 |
| Channel from Clear Water Harbor to Tampa Bay, Fla. | 6,500.00 | 6,500.00 | | 6,500.00 |
| Hillsboro River, Fla. | 3,418.89 | 3,418.89 | | 3,418.89 |
| Kissimmee River, Fla. | 14,458.91 | 14,458.91 | 1,765.72 | 12,693.19 |
| Lake Crescent and Dunns Creek, Fla. | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | |
| Oklawaha River, Fla. | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | |
| Orange River, Fla. | 123,119.77 | 123,119.77 | 118,325.89 | 33,793.88 |
| St. Johns River, Fla. | 78,203.21 | 78,203.21 | 1,696.57 | 76,506.64 |
| St. Lucie Inlet, Fla. | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Withlacoochee River, Fla. | | | | |
| Waterway between Beaufort, S. C., and St. Johns River, Fla. | 43,000.00 | 43,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 23,000.00 |
| St. Johns River, Lake Crescent and Dunns Creek, and Oklawaha River, Fla. | 335,000.00 | 335,000.00 | 46,000.00 | 289,000.00 |
| Kissimmee, Caloosahatchee, Orange, Anclote, Crystal, Withlacoochee, and Suwannee Rivers, Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay, and Clear Water Harbor, and Boca Ceiba Bay, Fla. | 11,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Holmes and Blackwater Rivers, Fla.; Choctawhatchee, Escambia, and Conecuh Rivers, Fla. and Ala.; narrows in Santa Rosa Sound and Pensacola Harbor, Fla. | 9,500.00 | 9,500.00 | 6,240.70 | 3,259.30 |
| Removing the water hyacinth. | | | | |
| Louisiana. | | | | |
| Removing the water hyacinth. | | | | |
| Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala. | 5,484.74 | 5,484.74 | | 5,484.74 |
| Alabama River, Ala. | 6,696.72 | 6,696.72 | 26,716.38 | 9,980.34 |
| Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Ala. | 43,438.54 | 43,438.54 | 749.03 | 4,250.97 |
| Tombigbee River, Ala. and Miss. | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 36,172.81 | 4,265.73 |
| Big Sunflower River, Miss. | 18,101.12 | 18,101.12 | 23,500.00 | 23,500.00 |
| Pascagoula River, Miss. | 26,000.00 | 26,000.00 | 85,101.12 | 20,976.69 |
| Pascagoula, Chickasaw, and Leaf Rivers, Miss. | 3,300.00 | 3,300.00 | 17,335.18 | 8,664.82 |
| Passes of Mississippi River. | 1,825,000.00 | 1,825,000.00 | 3,300.00 | 1,266,161.72 |
| Pearl River, Miss. | 24,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 1,204,118.27 | 32,960.00 |
| Wolf and Jordan Rivers, Miss. | 1,969.35 | 1,969.35 | 1,060.00 | 1,969.35 |
| Yazoo River and tributaries, Miss. | 33,450.27 | 33,450.27 | 33,050.27 | 20,400.00 |
| Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn. | 3,315,062.88 | 3,315,062.88 | 2,561,544.97 | 763,517.91 |
| Reservoirs at Headwaters of Mississippi River. | 902,700.50 | 902,700.50 | 1,363,830.69 | 1,088,849.81 |
| Experimental towboats for Mississippi River and tributaries. | 337.43 | 337.43 | | 337.43 |
| | 246,000.00 | 246,000.00 | 153,494.54 | 192,505.46 |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi River between Brainerd and Grand Rapids, Minn..... | \$1,505.45 | \$100,000.00 | | \$1,505.45 | \$94,423.39 | | \$1,505.45 |
| Maintenance of South Pass Channel, Mississippi River, Flood control, Mississippi River and Sacramento River, Cal..... | | { 3,656,652.64 6,000,000.00 } | | 100,000.00 9,656,652.64 | { 3,656,652.64 3,106,423.63 } | | 5,576.61 2,833,576.37 |
| Mississippi River between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Brainerd and Grand Rapids; Mississippi and Leech Rivers; and reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River..... | | 52,000.00 | | 52,000.00 | | | 52,000.00 |
| Gauging waters of Mississippi River and its tributaries..... | | 9,600.00 | | 9,600.00 | 8,344.00 | | 1,256.00 |
| Examination and surveys of South Pass, Mississippi River..... | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Removing obstructions in Mississippi, Atchafalaya and Old Rivers..... | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 96,779.97 | | 3,220.03 |
| Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Minnesota Rivers..... | | 25,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | 24,925.84 | | 74.16 |
| Red River, La. and Ark..... | 70,157.51 | | | 70,157.51 | 56,094.91 | | 14,062.60 |
| Waterway from Franklin to Mermentau, La..... | 117,239.88 | | | 117,239.88 | 4,607.60 | | 112,632.28 |
| Bayous Bartholomew, Macon, D'Arbonne and Corney, and Boeuf, and Tensas Rivers, La..... | | | | | 1,500.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Atchafalaya River, La..... | 4,500.00 | 20,000.00 | | 69,300.00 | | | 69,300.00 |
| Bayou Grossetete, La..... | 49,300.00 | | | 500.00 | 460.20 | | 39.80 |
| Bayou La Fourche, La..... | 500.00 | | | 3,403.75 | | | 2,403.75 |
| Bayou Plaquemine, La..... | 2,403.75 | | | 6,398.03 | 6,311.98 | | 86.05 |
| Bayon Teche, La..... | 6,398.03 | | | 5,000.00 | 4,540.05 | | 459.95 |
| Bayou Terrebonne, La..... | 5,000.00 | | | 2,800.00 | 500.00 | | 2,300.00 |
| Bayou Vermilion and Mermentau River, La..... | 2,800.00 | | | 5,800.00 | 1,800.00 | | 4,000.00 |
| Bogus Chitto, Bogus Falia, Bayou Manchac, Amite, Chebucte and Tickfaw Rivers, La..... | 5,800.00 | | | | | | |
| Bayou Ouete de Tortue, La..... | 1,400.00 | | | 1,400.00 | | | 1,400.00 |
| Bayou waterway on coast of Louisiana..... | 12,257.15 | | | 12,257.15 | | | 12,257.15 |
| Waterway from Mississippi River to Sabine River, La..... | 20,000.00 | 237,000.00 | | 20,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Bayous La Fourche, Terrebonne, Grossetete, Plaquemine and Teche, La..... | | | | 237,000.00 | | | 197,000.00 |
| | | 64,000.00 | | 64,000.00 | 18,500.00 | | 45,500.00 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bayous Vermilion, Neaplique, Des Cannes, Flaqueline, Brule, and Queue de Tortue, Mermontau River, and Calcaieu River and Pass, La. | 51,000.00 | 51,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
| Lake Ponchartraine, Pass Manchac, Bogue Falls, Chefonette, Pouchatrouin, Natabany, Blood, Ticklaw and Amite Rivers and Bayou Manchac, La. | 36,000.00 | 36,000.00 | 35,848.50 | 151.50 |
| Red and Sulphur Rivers, Ark. and Tex., and Cypress Bayou and waterway between Jefferson, Tex., and Shreveport, La. | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,935.00 | 2,165.00 |
| Brass River, Tex. | 182.89 | 182.89 | 192.89 | 108,983.66 |
| Johnsons Bayou, La. | 174.00 | 128.00 | 47,452.20 | 128.00 |
| Channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, Tex. Inland waterway from Mermontau River to Sabine River, La. and Tex. | 269,513.85 | 269,513.85 | 2,000.00 | 257,513.85 |
| Inland waterways on coast of Texas. | 12,802.26 | 12,802.26 | 8,502.26 | 4,300.00 |
| Mouth of Brazos River, Tex. | 140,250.21 | 140,250.21 | 72,874.75 | 67,375.46 |
| Port Aransas, Tex. | 60,515.62 | 60,515.62 | 14,942.88 | 146,872.97 |
| Sabine Neches Canal, Tex. | 1,383.62 | 1,383.62 | 35.90 | 1,347.72 |
| Trinity River, Tex. | 263,079.03 | 263,079.03 | 1,666.30 | 291,422.73 |
| West Galveston Bay Channel and adjacent streams, Texas. | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 2,460.00 | 10,540.00 |
| Anahuac Channel, Trinity River, Oyster and Clear Creeks, and Cedar Chocotate, Turtle Bastrop, Dickinson, Double, and East Bay Bayous, Tex. | 33,300.00 | 33,300.00 | 4,000.00 | 29,300.00 |
| Waterway from Galveston to Corpus Christi and channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex. | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 63,000.00 |
| Black and Current Rivers, Ark. and Mo. | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 13,100.19 | 2,370.63 |
| Ouchita River, Ark. and La. | 15,470.82 | 15,470.82 | 180,772.85 | 187,716.07 |
| Arkansas River, Ark. | 368,488.42 | 368,488.42 | 42,066.87 | 127,427.12 |
| St. Francis River, Ark. | 134,468.99 | 134,468.99 | 6,134.87 | 438.94 |
| White River, Ark. | 6,888.88 | 6,888.88 | 21,199.16 | 3,008.19 |
| White River at Devil Bluff, Ark. | 24,202.35 | 24,202.35 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Black and Current Rivers, Ark. and Mo., White, St. Francis, and L'Anguille Rivers, and Blackfish Bayou, Ark. | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 1,750.00 | 26,850.00 |
| Red, Black, Ouchita, Texas, Beoni, and Saline Rivers and Bayous Macon, Bartholomew, D'Arbonne, and Corney, Ark. and La. | 26,700.00 | 26,700.00 | 17,420.60 | 47,679.60 |
| Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn. | 65,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 8,318.02 | 7,271.02 |
| Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn. | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 1,045.00 | 801,960.31 |
| Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala. and Ky. | 632,000.00 | 632,000.00 | 367,622.18 | |
| Clinch, Hiwassee, and Holston Rivers, Tenn. | 6,777.00 | 6,777.00 | 6,777.00 | |
| Tennessee River, Tenn., Ala., and Ky. | 560.97 | 560.97 | 332,198.17 | 640.97 |
| Kentucky River, Ky. | 1,042,635.08 | 1,042,635.08 | 1,686.19 | 710,746.91 |
| Ohio River | 23,460.88 | 23,460.88 | 121,121.64 | 21,924.91 |
| Ohio River below Pittsburgh, Pa. | 450,731.94 | 450,731.94 | 2,613,094.30 | 229,610.40 |
| Operating snag boats on the Ohio River. | 5,000,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 2,423,999.92 | 7,035,708.73 |
| Black River, Mich. | 50,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 2,648.33 | 7,610.08 |
| Chilton River, Mich. | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 22,331.67 | |
| Detroit River, Mich. | 1,300.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| | 21,200.00 | 21,200.00 | 19,945.17 | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balances which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balance July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payment July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balance June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi River between Brainerd and Grand Rapids, Minn. | \$1,505.45 | \$100,000.00 | | \$1,505.45 | \$94,423.39 | | \$1,505.45 |
| Maintenance of South Pass Channel, Mississippi River. | | { 3,656,652.64 } | | 100,000.00 | { 3,656,652.64 } | | 5,576.61 |
| Flood control, Mississippi River and Sacramento River, Cal. | | { 6,000,000.00 } | | 9,656,652.64 | { 3,166,423.63 } | | 2,833,576.37 |
| Mississippi River between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Brainerd and Grand Rapids; Mississippi and Leech Rivers; and reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River. | | 52,000.00 | | 52,000.00 | | | |
| Gauging waters of Mississippi River and its tributaries. | | 9,600.00 | | 9,600.00 | 8,344.00 | | 52,000.00 |
| Examination and surveys of South Pass, Mississippi River. | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 1,256.00 |
| Removing obstructions in Mississippi, Atchafalaya and Old Rivers. | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 96,779.97 | | 3,220.03 |
| Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Minnesota Rivers. | | 25,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | 24,925.84 | | 74.16 |
| Red River, La. and Ark. | 70,157.51 | | | 70,157.51 | 56,094.91 | | 14,062.60 |
| Waterway from Franklin to Mermentau, La. | 117,239.88 | | | 117,239.88 | 4,607.60 | | 112,632.28 |
| Bayous Bartholomew, Macon, D'Arbonne and Corney, and Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, La. | | | | | | | |
| Atchafalaya River, La. | 4,500.00 | | | 4,500.00 | 1,500.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Bayou Grossetete, La. | 49,300.00 | 20,000.00 | | 69,300.00 | | | 69,300.00 |
| Bayou La Fourche, La. | 2,403.75 | | | 2,403.75 | 460.20 | | 39.80 |
| Bayou Plaquemine, La. | 6,398.03 | | | 6,398.03 | 6,311.98 | | 2,403.75 |
| Bayou Teche, La. | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 4,540.05 | | 86.05 |
| Bayou Terrebonne, La. | 2,800.00 | | | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | | 459.95 |
| Bayou Vermilion and Mermentau River, La. | 5,800.00 | | | 5,800.00 | 1,800.00 | | 2,800.00 |
| Boeue Chitto, Boeue Falia, Bayou Manchac, Amite, Chetoude, and Tickfaw Rivers, La. | 1,400.00 | | | 1,400.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| Bayou Quebe de Tortue, La. | 12,257.15 | | | 12,257.15 | | | 1,400.00 |
| Inland waterway on coast of Louisiana. | 20,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 | | | 12,257.15 |
| Waterway from Mississippi River to Sabine River, La. | | 237,000.00 | | 237,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Bayous La Fourche, Terrebonne, Grossetete, Plaquemine and Teche, La. | | 64,000.00 | | 64,000.00 | 18,500.00 | | 197,000.00 |
| | | | | | | | 45,500.00 |

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|--|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bayous Vermilion, Norquet, Des Canons, Phenixville, and Bayou de la Poudre, Mermentau River, and Calveau River and Pass 1a. | 51,000.00 | 51,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
| Lake Ponchartraine, Pass Manchac, Bogie Falls, Che- fante, Ponchartraine, Natalbany, Blood, Tietlaw and Amite Rivers and Bayou Manchac 1a. | 36,000.00 | 36,000.00 | 35,848.50 | 151.50 |
| Red and Sulphur Rivers, Ark. and Tex., and Cypress Bayou and waterway between Jefferson, Tex., and Shreveport, La. | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,885.00 | 2,165.00 |
| Johnson Bayou, Tex. | | 192.50 | 192.50 | |
| Brass Pass, Tex. | | 153,385.86 | 47,422.20 | 105,963.66 |
| Channel from, Arkansas Pass to Corpus Christi, Tex. | | 125.00 | | 125.00 |
| Inland waterway from Mermentau River to Sabine River, La. and Tex. | | 259,513.85 | 2,000.00 | 257,513.85 |
| Inland waterways on coast of Texas. | | 12,492.25 | 8,402.25 | 4,090.00 |
| Mouth of Brazos River, Tex. | | 140,250.21 | 72,574.75 | 67,675.46 |
| Port Aransas, Tex. | | 60,515.52 | 14,942.55 | 45,572.97 |
| Sabine River, Tex. | | 1,383.62 | 35.90 | 1,347.72 |
| Trinity River, Tex. | | 293,079.03 | 1,656.30 | 291,422.73 |
| West Galveston Bay Channel and adjacent streams, Texas. | | 13,000.00 | 2,460.00 | 10,540.00 |
| Anahuac Channel, Trinity River, Oyster and Clear Creeks, and Cedar, Chocolate, Turtle, Bastrop, Dickinson, Double, and East Bay Havous, Tex. | | 33,300.00 | 4,000.00 | 29,300.00 |
| Water Pass Canal to Corpus Christi and channel from Pass Canal to Port Lavaca, Tex. | | 90,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 63,000.00 |
| Black and Current Rivers, Ark. and Mo. | | 15,470.82 | 13,100.19 | 2,370.63 |
| Ouedia River, Ark. and La. | | 368,488.42 | 180,772.35 | 187,716.07 |
| Arkansas River, Ark. | | 160,493.90 | 42,066.87 | 118,427.02 |
| St. Francis River, Ark. | | 6,588.85 | 6,134.87 | 453.98 |
| White River, Ark. | | 24,202.35 | 21,199.16 | 3,003.19 |
| White River at Devil Bluff, Ark. | | 8,000.00 | | 8,000.00 |
| Black and Current Rivers, Ark. and Mo.; White, St. Francis, and L'Anguille Rivers, and Blackfish Bayou, Ark. | | 28,700.00 | 1,750.00 | 26,950.00 |
| Red, Black, Ouedia, Tennessee, Boeuf, and Saline Rivers and Bayous Macon, Bartholomew, D'Arbonne, and Corney, Ark. and La. | | 65,000.00 | 17,420.50 | 47,579.50 |
| Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn. | | 8,316.02 | 1,045.00 | 7,271.02 |
| Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn. | | 537,483.46 | 367,522.18 | 804,995.64 |
| Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala. and Ky. | | 6,777.00 | 6,777.00 | |
| Clinch, Hiwassee, and Holston Rivers, Tenn. | | 641,953.08 | 332,158.17 | 509.97 |
| Tennessee River, Tenn., Ala., and Ky. | | 401,000.00 | 600.00 | 710,746.91 |
| Kentucky River, Ky. | | 25,000.00 | 1,536.19 | 21,924.19 |
| Ohio River | | 450,731.84 | 121,121.54 | 329,610.40 |
| Ohio River below Pittsburgh, Pa. | | 9,649,386.03 | 2,613,694.80 | 7,035,703.73 |
| Operating snag boats on the Ohio River | | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 7,610.06 |
| Black River, Mich. | | 25,000.00 | 2,445.73 | |
| Chittion River, Mich. | | 1,300.00 | 12,351.07 | |
| Detroit River, Mich. | | 21,200.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| | | | 18,945.17 | |
| | | | 1,254.83 | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Grand River, Mich. | | \$6,800.00 | | | \$6,800.00 | \$1,000.00 | | \$5,800.00 |
| Hay Lake and Neshih Channels, St. Marys River, Mich. | | 292.75 | | \$254.62 | 577.37 | | | 577.37 |
| St. Marys River, Mich. | | 1,322,790.80 | | | 1,322,790.80 | \$540,992.51 | | 445.77 |
| | | 3,993.15 | | 231.93 | 4,225.08 | 4,230.08 | | |
| Saginaw River, Mich. | | | | | | | | |
| St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn.; Minnesota River, Minn. | | | | | | | | |
| Lake Traverse, Minn. and S. Dak.; Red River of the | | | | | | | | |
| North, Minn. and N. Dak.; Warroad Harbor and River, | | | | | | | | |
| Zippel Bay, and Lake of the Woods, Minn. | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota River, Minn. | | | | | | | | |
| St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn. | | 1,744.45 | \$3,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 |
| Fora River, Wis. | | 62.99 | | | 1,744.45 | 9.28 | | 1,735.17 |
| Red River of the North, Minn. and N. Dak. | | 12,503.54 | | | 12,503.54 | 62.99 | | 2,822.14 |
| Mississippi and Leech Rivers, Minn. | | 59,250.96 | | | 59,250.96 | 9,681.40 | | 33,243.57 |
| Illinois and Mississippi Canal. | | 19,047.87 | | | 19,047.87 | 26,250.56 | | 33,243.57 |
| Illinois River, Ill. | | 53,599.60 | | | 53,599.60 | 235.91 | | 18,791.68 |
| Calumet River, Ill. and Ind. | | 18,002.19 | | | 18,002.19 | 23,414.55 | | 30,155.05 |
| Ship channel connecting waters of the Great Lakes | | 83,000.00 | 861,483.59 | | 1,129,483.59 | 5,497.95 | | 12,504.24 |
| between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo. | | 30,000.00 | 185,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | 186,929.85 | | 942,553.74 |
| Chicago River, Ill. | | 1,225,989.98 | | | 2,310,899.98 | 5,000.00 | | 25,000.00 |
| Missouri River | | 7,864.18 | 1,085,000.00 | | 7,864.18 | 1,293,583.02 | | 1,017,866.96 |
| Gasconade River, Mo. | | 7,221.99 | | | 7,221.99 | 2,000.00 | | 5,864.18 |
| Missouri River, St. Joseph, Mo. | | 75,000.00 | | | 75,000.00 | 7,000.24 | | 75,000.00 |
| Missouri River near Vermilion, S. Dak. | | | | | | | | |
| Ozage and Gasconade Rivers, Mo., and Kansas River, | | | | | | | | |
| Kans. | | | | | | | | |
| Ozage River, Mo. and Kans. | | 7,944.58 | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | 7,000.43 | | 22,999.57 |
| Polson Bay, Flat Head Lake, Mont. | | 5,891.80 | | | 5,891.80 | 7,842.98 | | 101.38 |
| Colorado River, Ariz. | | 31,843.78 | | | 31,843.78 | 1,500.00 | | 88.86 |
| Retalluma Creek and Napa River, Cal. | | 10,573.48 | | | 10,573.48 | | | 4,181.40 |
| Redwood Creek, Cal. | | 89,999.32 | | | 89,999.32 | | | 24,345.78 |
| Sacramento and Feather Rivers, Cal. | | 138,496.79 | | | 138,496.79 | 40,935.01 | | 10,573.56 |
| San Joaquin River, Cal. | | | | | | 31,198.79 | | 40,094.31 |
| | | | | | | | | 107,800.00 |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Stockton and Mormon Channels, Cal. | 40,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 35,000.00 |
| Sacramento, Feather, San Joaquin, and Mokelumne Rivers, and Stockton and Mormon Channels, Cal. | | | | 16,000.00 |
| Coquille, Coos, Siuslaw, and Yaquina Rivers, and Coos, Tillamook, and Nehalem Bays, Oreg. | | 104,000.00 | 43,320.78 | 60,679.24 |
| Coos River, Oreg. | 2,000.00 | 104,000.00 | 2,000.00 | |
| Coquille River, Oreg. | 6,000.00 | 7,406.21 | | 7,406.21 |
| Columbia River, at Cascades, Oreg. | 7,842.69 | | | 7,842.69 |
| Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, below Portland, Oreg. | | | | |
| Siuslaw River, Oreg. | 240,352.50 | 240,352.50 | 239,512.98 | 839.52 |
| Willamette River, Oreg. | 7,629.30 | 7,629.30 | 4,601.24 | 3,028.06 |
| Willamette and Yamhill Rivers, Oreg. | 76,615.48 | 76,615.48 | 76,118.69 | 496.79 |
| Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids, Oreg. and Wash. | 19,999.91 | 19,999.91 | 18,999.91 | 1,000.00 |
| Mouth of Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash. | 47,710.50 | 95,419.12 | | 95,419.12 |
| Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, Oreg. and Wash. | 332,047.10 | 332,047.10 | 119,249.43 | 212,797.67 |
| Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington. | 5,532.84 | 5,532.84 | | |
| Columbia River between Bridgeport and Kettle Falls, Wash. | 235,558.41 | 235,558.41 | 49,970.90 | 186,587.51 |
| Columbia River between Wenatchee and Bridgeport, Wash. | 230.00 | 230.00 | 230.00 | |
| Cowlitz and Lewis Rivers, Wash. | 251.64 | 251.64 | 251.64 | |
| Hoquiam River, Wash. | 1,523.57 | 1,523.57 | 1,523.57 | |
| Puget Sound, Wash. | 1,865.42 | 1,865.42 | | 1,865.42 |
| Cascades and Dalles—Cello Falls to mouth of Snake River, Oreg. and Wash., and Snake River, Oreg., Wash., and Idaho. | 3,060.63 | 3,060.63 | 3,060.63 | |
| Willamette River above Portland and at Willamette Falls, Yamhill and Clatskanie Rivers, Oreg.; Cowlitz, Lewis, and Grays Rivers, Wash. | | 70,000.00 | 32,973.15 | 37,026.85 |
| Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and mouth of Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash. | | 141,800.00 | 79,500.95 | 62,299.05 |
| Skagit River, Wash. | 19,999.46 | 310,000.00 | 113,873.75 | 196,126.25 |
| Snohomish River, Wash. | 28,024.08 | 19,999.46 | 16,035.79 | 3,963.67 |
| Swinomish Slough, Wash. | 5,711.55 | 28,024.08 | 727.22 | 27,296.86 |
| Willapa River and Harbor, Wash. | 5,711.55 | 5,711.55 | | 5,711.55 |
| St. Michael Canal, Alaska. | 125,302.57 | 125,302.57 | 1,000.00 | 124,302.57 |
| Yukon River, Alaska. | 904.84 | 904.84 | 904.84 | |
| Emergencies in river and harbor work. | 969.96 | 969.96 | 969.96 | |
| Preservation and maintenance of river and harbor works. | 96,033.63 | 95,033.63 | 2,861.08 | 92,172.55 |
| Examination, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors. | 323.70 | 323.70 | 7.00 | 316.70 |
| Removing sunken vessels or craft, obstructing or endangering navigation. | 200,268.47 | 400,268.47 | 238,983.67 | 161,284.80 |
| Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation. | | 63,438.75 | 63,438.75 | |
| Refund to lessees of land and water power, Muskingum River, Ohio. | | 2,816,934.66 | 2,816,934.66 | |
| Claims for damages by collision, river and harbor works. | 856.15 | 856.15 | | 856.15 |
| | 141.47 | 141.47 | 141.47 | |

Statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1918) for the War Department, as required by the act of May 1, 1920 (R. S., sec. 228), showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June, 1918, remained unexpended, together with the amount covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury which is no longer required for expenditure—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| RIVERS AND HARBORS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance and Improvements of existing river and harbor works..... | \$7,737,178.42 | \$43,019.24 | | \$7,737,178.42 43,019.24 | \$2,621,245.73 43,019.24 | | \$5,115,932.69 |
| Increase of compensation, rivers and harbors..... | | | | | | | |
| Total, rivers and harbors..... | 40,922,113.90 | { 4,663,105.69 37,974,142.65 } | \$80,554.72 | 83,639,916.96 | { 4,663,105.69 28,780,439.91 80,554.72 } | \$904.84 | 50,195,466.52 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 28,699,885.19 | | |
| Funds contributed pursuant to legislation contained in the river and harbor acts of June 26, 1910; July 26, 1910; Feb. 27, 1911; July 26, 1912; Mar. 4, 1915; July 27, 1916; Mar. 1, 1917; and Aug. 8, 1917, for the following purposes are not included in the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures, for the reason that they are considered by the War Department as trust or special funds: | | | | | | | |
| Funds contributed for improvement of— | | | | | | | |
| Port Henry Harbor, N. Y. (act Aug. 8, 1917)..... | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 |
| Galveston Channel, Tex. (act July 27, 1916)..... | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 65,000.00 | | 35,000.00 |
| Richmond Harbor, Cal. (act Aug. 8, 1917)..... | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 |
| Tillamook Bay and Bar, Ore. (act July 26, 1912)..... | 15,000.00 | 27,000.00 | | 42,000.00 | 39,000.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Nehalem Bay, Ore. (act July 26, 1912)..... | 12,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | 32,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | 12,000.00 |
| Grays Harbor, Wash. (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | 1,177.50 | | | 1,177.50 | 1,177.50 | | |
| Weymouth Fore River, Mass. (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | 95,450.00 | | | 95,450.00 | | | 95,450.00 |
| Big Timber Creek, N. J. (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | | 500.00 | | 500.00 | 500.00 | | |
| Funds contributed for survey of St. Johns River, Fla. (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | | 2,340.00 | | 2,340.00 | 1,599.03 | | 740.97 |
| Funds contributed for improvement of Mississippi River in Upper St. Francis Levee district, Missouri (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | | | | | | | |
| Funds contributed for waterway from Mississippi River to Sabine River, La. (act Aug. 8, 1917)..... | | 115,000.00 | | 115,000.00 | 95,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Funds contributed for improvement of Mississippi River at Norfolk, Miss. (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 |
| Funds contributed for improvement of Mississippi River at Norfolk, Miss. (act Mar. 4, 1915)..... | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | |
| Funds contributed for flood control, Mississippi River (act Mar. 1, 1917)..... | | 450,035.00 | | 450,035.00 | 430,835.00 | | 19,200.00 |

[illegible]

TABLE 2.

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1917, and the balances remaining in the Treasury subject to requisitions July 1, 1918.

| Title of appropriation. | ■ Balances July 1, 1917. | ■ Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | ■ Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | ■ Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | ■ Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | ■ Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| <i>War Department, salaries, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | | | |
| Office of Secretary of War..... | \$4,340.00 | ..... | \$554.87 | \$4,894.87 | ..... | ..... | \$4,894.87 |
| Adjutant General's Office..... | 21,535.01 | ..... | 1,533.55 | 23,068.56 | ..... | ..... | 23,068.56 |
| Office of Inspector General..... | 490.00 | ..... | 10.01 | 470.01 | ..... | ..... | 470.01 |
| Office of Judge Advocate General, United States Army | 590.00 | ..... | 373.24 | 963.24 | ..... | ..... | 963.24 |
| Signal Office..... | 40.00 | ..... | 239.11 | 279.11 | ..... | ..... | 279.11 |
| Office of Quartermaster General..... | 7,520.00 | ..... | 1,562.96 | 9,082.96 | ..... | ..... | 9,082.96 |
| Office of Surgeon General..... | 2,020.00 | ..... | 289.81 | 2,309.81 | ..... | ..... | 2,309.81 |
| Office of Chief of Ordnance..... | 1,010.00 | ..... | 322.39 | 1,332.39 | ..... | ..... | 1,332.39 |
| Office of Chief of Engineers..... | 2,060.00 | ..... | 163.65 | 2,223.65 | ..... | ..... | 2,223.65 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs..... | 2,020.00 | ..... | 564.69 | 2,584.69 | ..... | ..... | 2,584.69 |
| Additional employees, War Department (act Sept. 8, 1916)..... | 25,417.55 | ..... | 1,780.73 | 27,198.28 | ..... | ..... | 27,198.28 |
| Additional employees, War Department (act June 15, 1917)..... | 725,000.00 | ..... | 2,952.86 | 725,000.00 | \$724,357.17 | ..... | 642.83 |
| Contingent expenses, War Department..... | 228.12 | ..... | ..... | 3,180.98 | ..... | ..... | 3,180.98 |
| Contingent expenses, War Department (act June 15, 1917)..... | 340,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 340,000.00 | 339,703.19 | ..... | 296.81 |
| Stationery, War Department..... | 200.56 | ..... | 192.91 | 200.56 | ..... | ..... | 7.65 |
| Stationery, War Department (act June 15, 1917)..... | 215,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 215,000.00 | 214,489.64 | ..... | 510.36 |
| Rent of buildings, War Department..... | 285.00 | ..... | 10,263.24 | 10,548.24 | ..... | ..... | 10,548.24 |
| Rent of buildings, War Department (act June 15, 1917)..... | 70,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, War Department, salaries, etc..... | 1,417,726.24 | ..... | 20,611.11 | 1,438,337.35 | 1,348,742.91 | ..... | 89,594.44 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,611.11 | ..... | ..... |
| Actual expenditures..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,328,131.80 | ..... | ..... |
| <i>Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries of employees, Public Buildings and Grounds..... | 3,219.40 | ..... | 219.72 | 3,439.12 | ..... | ..... | 3,439.12 |
| Contingent expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds..... | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 24.00 | ..... | ..... | 24.00 |
| Improvement and care of public grounds..... | 500.00 | ..... | ..... | 500.00 | 500.00 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia..... | 62,240.23 | | | | 62,240.23 | | | | 636.35 |
| Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc..... | 2,000.00 | | | | 1,883.65 | | | | |
| Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia..... | 2,000.00 | | | | 2,000.00 | | | | |
| Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the departments and Government Printing Office..... | | | | | | | | | 98 |
| Repairs to building where Abraham Lincoln died..... | | | | | 66.76 | | | | 66.76 |
| Care and maintenance of Washington Monument..... | | | | | 20.29 | | | | 20.29 |
| Improvements, birthplace of Washington, Wakefield, Va..... | 100.00 | | | | 100.00 | | | | 100.00 |
| Total, buildings and grounds in and around Washington. Repayments in excess of payments..... | 70,059.63 | | | | 331.75 | | | | 4,287.50 |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | | | | |
| War Department, salaries, etc..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings and grounds in and around Washington..... | 1,417,726.24 | | | | | | | | 89,594.44 |
| Total, War Department proper..... | 70,059.63 | | | | | | | | 4,287.50 |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Military parks, etc.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park..... | 41.65 | | | 1,744.88 | | | | | 1,786.53 |
| Shiloh National Military Park..... | 140.64 | | | | | | | | |
| Vicksburg National Military Park..... | 68.16 | | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | | | |
| Improvement of Crater Lake National Park..... | 19,429.85 | | | | | | | | 18,831.83 |
| Improvement of Yellowstone National Park..... | 18,204.42 | | | | | | | | 3,853.03 |
| Total, military parks, etc..... | 37,884.72 | | | 1,744.88 | | | | | 24,471.49 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Monuments.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | | | |
| Unveiling memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant..... | 5,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, monuments..... | 5,000.00 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous, public works—Civil.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | | | |
| Survey of northern and northwestern lakes..... | 58.99 | | | | | | | | 28.09 |
| Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York..... | 74,884.97 | | | 178.71 | | | | | 75,064.68 |
| Permanent International Commission of Congresses of Navigation..... | 1,977.50 | | | | | | | | 1,977.50 |
| Total, miscellaneous public works—civil..... | 76,921.46 | | | 178.71 | | | | | 77,070.27 |
| Less payments..... | | | | 30.90 | | | | | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | 148.81 | | | | | |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1917, and the balances remaining in the Treasury subject to requisitions July 1, 1918—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary, public works—Civil.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Military parks, etc. | \$37,884.72 | | | \$37,884.72 | \$13,413.23 | | \$24,471.49 |
| Monuments | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous public works—civil | 76,921.46 | | \$148.81 | 77,070.27 | | | 77,070.27 |
| Total public works | 119,806.18 | | 148.81 | 119,954.99 | { 5,000.00 13,413.23 | | 101,541.76 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 148.81 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 13,264.42 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| <i>National cemeteries.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | |
| Care, etc., of Confederate burial plats | 419.57 | | 77.94 | 497.51 | | | 497.51 |
| National cemeteries | 7,375.67 | | | 7,375.67 | 5,579.50 | | 1,796.17 |
| Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries | 66.00 | | 51.66 | 117.66 | | | 117.66 |
| Headstones for graves of soldiers | 8,561.23 | | | 8,561.23 | 7,902.40 | | 658.83 |
| Burial of indigent soldiers | 400.00 | | | 400.00 | 200.00 | | 200.00 |
| Burial of indigent patients, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. | 200.00 | | | 200.00 | | | 200.00 |
| Repairing roads to national cemeteries | 262.14 | | | 262.14 | 128.76 | | 133.38 |
| Monuments or tablets in Cuba and China | 306.02 | | | 306.02 | 6.60 | | 299.42 |
| Antietam battle-field preservation | 1,110.64 | | | 1,110.64 | 1,110.34 | | .30 |
| Reinterment of remains of Orman K. Osborn, in national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal. | 116.37 | | | 116.37 | | | 116.37 |
| Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civilian em- ployees | | | | | | | |
| Total, national cemeteries | 20,424.41 | | | 20,424.41 | 19,481.56 | | 942.85 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | 39,242.05 | | 129.60 | 39,371.65 | 34,409.16 | | 4,962.49 |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 129.60 | | |
| | | | | | 34,279.56 | | |

| Support of national homes. | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: | | | | |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. | 5,972.77 | \$6,122.99 | 94,753.46 | 106,879.22 |
| National Sanitarium for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Hot Springs, S. Dak. | 443.79 | | 3,387.71 | 3,831.50 |
| State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. | | | 101,280.79 | 101,280.79 |
| Total, support of national homes..... | 6,416.56 | 6,122.99 | 199,431.96 | 211,991.51 |
| <i>Miscellaneous objects.</i> | | | | |
| Medical Department: | | | | |
| Artificial limbs..... | 5,850.00 | | | |
| Trusses for disabled soldiers..... | 1,300.00 | | | |
| Appliances for disabled soldiers..... | 300.00 | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | |
| Bridge across the Republican River, Fort Riley, Kans. | 30,000.00 | | | |
| Relief acts: | | | | |
| Arrears of pay, bounty, etc., certified claims..... | 27,799.19 | | 10.45 | |
| Pay, etc., of the Army, War with Spain, certified claims. | 689.77 | | | |
| Total, miscellaneous objects..... | 65,918.96 | | 327.26 | |
| Less payments..... | | | 123.76 | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | 203.50 | |
| <i>Summary, miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| National cemeteries..... | 39,242.05 | | | |
| Supt. of national homes..... | 6,416.56 | 6,122.99 | 199,451.96 | 211,991.51 |
| Miscellaneous objects..... | 65,918.96 | | 203.50 | |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | 111,577.57 | 6,122.99 | 199,655.46 | |
| Less payments..... | | | 34,279.56 | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | 165,375.90 | |
| <i>Summary, civil establishment.</i> | | | | |
| War Department proper..... | 1,487,785.87 | | | |
| Public works..... | 119,806.18 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 111,577.57 | 6,122.99 | 165,375.90 | |
| Total, civil establishment..... | 1,719,169.62 | 6,122.99 | 165,375.90 | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1917, and the balances remaining in the Treasury subject to requisitions July 1, 1918—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. <i>Support of the Army.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies of the Army..... | \$28,383.23 | | | \$32,722.43 | | | \$79,722.43 |
| Contingencies of the Army (act June 15, 1917)..... | 50,000.00 | | \$6,339.20 | 50,000.00 | \$40,569.71 | | 9,430.29 |
| Office Chief of Staff: | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps..... | 31.40 | | 1,594.30 | 1,625.70 | | | 1,625.70 |
| Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps (act June 15, 1917)..... | 435,500.00 | | | 435,500.00 | | | 13,272.17 |
| Expenses of military observers abroad..... | 284.10 | | 1,934.33 | 2,198.43 | 422,227.83 | | 2,198.43 |
| Expenses of military observers abroad (act June 15, 1917)..... | 83,500.00 | | | 83,500.00 | 40,518.57 | | 42,981.43 |
| Army V. A. Village..... | 1,550.00 | | | 1,550.00 | 1,507.35 | | 42.65 |
| United States service schools..... | 1.74 | | 2,180.52 | 2,182.26 | | | 2,182.26 |
| United States service schools (act June 15, 1917)..... | 25,325.00 | | | 25,325.00 | 19,822.00 | | 5,503.00 |
| Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va..... | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |  | ..... |
| The Adjutant General's Department: | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies, headquarters of military departments, etc. | | | 779.81 | 779.81 | | | 779.81 |
| Contingencies, headquarters of military departments, etc. (act June 15, 1917)..... | 7,500.00 | | | 7,500.00 | 7,383.90 | | 136.10 |
| Chief Signal Officer: | | | | | | | |
| Signal service of the Army..... | 8,167,128.74 | | | 8,167,128.74 | { 4,500,000.00 } | | 932,001.01 |
| Signal service of the Army (act June 15, 1917)..... | 47,004,431.88 | | | 47,004,431.88 | { 2,735,283.73 } | | 6,344,893.83 |
| Radio installations on Mexican border..... | 417.10 | | | 1,897.99 | 40,659,338.05 | | 1,897.99 |
| Replacing Signal Corps supplies and equipment..... | 5,813.08 | | 1,550.29 | 5,813.08 | 4,924.30 | | 888.78 |
| Commercial telephone service at coast artillery posts..... | 485.00 | | | 485.00 | 478.70 | | 6.30 |
| Quartermaster (corps): | | | | | | | |
| Pay, etc., of the Army..... | 426,425.12 | | 806,967.55 | 1,233,392.67 | | | 1,233,392.67 |
| Pay, etc., of the Army (act June 15, 1917)..... | 328,166,084.00 | | | 328,166,084.00 | { 110,000,000.00 } | | 2,612,604.01 |
| Mileage to officers and contract surgeons..... | 57,924.24 | | | 57,924.24 | { 315,537,779.99 } | | 49,027.99 |
| Mileage to officers and contract surgeons (act June 15, 1917)..... | 510,000.00 | | | 510,000.00 | 8,896.25 | | 72,378.58 |
| Supplies, services and transportation..... | 1,485,586.60 | | | 1,485,586.60 | 437,621.42 | | 344,511.20 |
| Supplies, services and transportation (act June 15, 1917)..... | 638,403,071.10 | | | 638,403,071.10 | 541,075.31 | | 3,981,291.65 |
| Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc. | 2,028,423.54 | | | 2,028,423.54 | 1,267,710.75 | | 760,712.79 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc. (act June 15, 1917)..... | 24,998,200.00 | 29,383.50 | 24,998,200.00 | 23,152,581.70 | 1,843,638.30 |
| Barracks and quarters..... | 28,959.39 | | 58,342.89 | | 58,342.89 |
| Barracks and quarters (act June 15, 1917)..... | 40,691,268.09 | | 55,691,268.09 | 55,138,198.61 | 533,067.48 |
| Military post exchanges..... | 6,844.64 | 120.55 | 6,965.19 | | 6,965.19 |
| Military post exchanges (act June 15, 1917)..... | 498,400.00 | | 498,400.00 | 454,776.49 | 43,623.51 |
| Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage..... | 74,550.54 | | 74,550.54 | 42,097.87 | 32,452.67 |
| Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage (act June 15, 1917)..... | 5,150,765.00 | | 11,150,765.00 | 10,831,409.37 | 299,355.63 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals..... | 112,823.65 | | 112,823.65 | 9,006.04 | 103,817.61 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals (act June 15, 1917)..... | 1,903,497.00 | | 14,903,497.00 | 14,326,200.74 | 577,296.26 |
| Quarters for hospital stewards..... | 2,505.88 | | 2,505.88 | 971.78 | 1,534.10 |
| Shooting galleries and ranges..... | 21,664.36 | | 21,664.36 | 19,859.38 | 1,804.98 |
| Maintenance Army War College..... | 893.90 | | 893.90 | 429.33 | 440.57 |
| Rent of buildings..... | 3,318.68 | | 3,318.68 | 429.33 | 3,098.34 |
| Repairs to buildings, etc., at Gulf forts..... | 15,000.00 | 68.95 | 15,068.95 | 249.34 | 15,068.95 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs: | | | | | |
| Care of insane Filipino soldiers..... | | 697.00 | 697.00 | | 697.00 |
| Care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry..... | | 265.00 | 265.00 | | 265.00 |
| Medical Department: | | | | | |
| Medical and hospital department..... | 1,007,484.94 | | 1,007,484.94 | 949,573.50 | 57,911.44 |
| Medical and hospital department (act June 15, 1917)..... | 28,480,000.00 | | 28,480,000.00 | 26,547,335.83 | 1,932,664.17 |
| Replacing medical supplies..... | 8,951.35 | | 8,951.35 | 7,899.20 | 1,052.15 |
| Army Medical Museum..... | 2,100.00 | | 2,100.00 | 1,513.75 | 586.25 |
| Library, Surgeon General's Office..... | 6,556.75 | | 6,556.75 | 3,003.17 | 3,553.58 |
| Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons..... | 3,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | 240.20 | 2,759.80 |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | |
| Engineer deposit..... | 676.07 | | 676.07 | 641.54 | 34.53 |
| Engineer School, Washington, D. C..... | 7,005.50 | | 7,005.50 | 5,134.74 | 1,870.76 |
| Engineer equipment of troops..... | 402,224.97 | | 402,224.97 | 400,982.71 | 1,242.26 |
| Engineer equipment of troops (act June 15, 1917)..... | 35,876,000.00 | | 35,876,000.00 | 32,056,545.99 | 3,819,454.01 |
| Civilian assistants, Engineer officers..... | 5,998.83 | 548.45 | 6,547.28 | | 6,547.28 |
| Engineer operations in the field..... | 212,903.58 | | 212,903.58 | 173,738.56 | 39,165.02 |
| Engineer operations in the field (act June 15, 1917)..... | 94,500,000.00 | | 94,500,000.00 | 93,720,709.06 | 779,290.94 |
| Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands..... | | 24.36 | 24.36 | | 24.36 |
| Military surveys and maps, 1917, Dec. 31, 1918..... | 113,000.00 | | 113,000.00 | 99,884.45 | 13,115.55 |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | |
| Ordnance service..... | 31,662.09 | | 31,662.09 | 26,296.89 | 5,365.20 |
| Ordnance service (act June 15, 1917)..... | 2,650,000.00 | | 2,650,000.00 | 2,459,690.25 | 190,309.75 |
| Ordnance stores, ammunition..... | 1,346.11 | | 1,346.11 | 1,277.47 | 68.64 |
| Ordnance stores, ammunition (act June 15, 1917)..... | 131,048,000.00 | | 131,048,000.00 | 98,531,695.96 | 32,516,304.04 |
| Small arms target practice..... | 9,094.30 | | 9,094.30 | 8,898.47 | 195.83 |
| Small arms target practice (act June 15, 1917)..... | 17,500,000.00 | | 17,500,000.00 | 9,816,367.33 | 7,683,632.67 |
| Manufacture of arms..... | 10,958.82 | | 10,958.82 | 10,805.51 | 153.31 |
| Manufacture of arms (act June 15, 1917)..... | 55,349,000.00 | | 55,349,000.00 | 50,191,997.42 | 5,157,002.58 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies..... | 7,815.72 | | 7,815.72 | 2,761.37 | 5,054.35 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies (act June 15, 1917)..... | 106,550,000.00 | | 106,550,000.00 | 89,296,144.62 | 17,253,855.38 |
| Transportation of rifle teams to national matches..... | | 224.90 | 224.90 | | 224.90 |
| National trophy and medals for rifle contests..... | 3,464.07 | | 3,464.07 | 1,142.74 | 2,321.33 |
| Automatic rifles..... | 8,786.08 | | 8,786.08 | 178.16 | 8,610.92 |
| Automatic rifles (act June 15, 1917)..... | 65,900,000.00 | | 65,900,000.00 | 34,040,170.52 | 31,859,829.48 |
| Antiaircraft guns, Army (act June 15, 1917)..... | 760,000.00 | | 760,000.00 | 173,782.01 | 586,217.99 |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1917, and the balances remaining in the Treasury subject to requisitions July 1, 1918—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Support of the Army—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Ammunition for antiaircraft guns, Army (act June 15, 1917) | \$1,640,000.00 | | | \$1,640,000.00 | \$275,598.24 | | \$1,364,401.76 |
| Armored motor cars | 480,289.20 | | | 480,289.63 | 480,289.63 | | |
| Armored motor cars (act June 15, 1917) | 3,900,000.00 | | \$707.43 | 3,900,000.00 | 1,561,989.94 | | 2,338,010.06 |
| Repeating ordnance and ordnance stores | 31,284.72 | | | 31,284.72 | 30,289.40 | | 995.32 |
| Protestant Marshal General | | | | | | | |
| Registration and selection for military service (act June 15, 1917) | 2,184,913.00 | | | 2,184,913.00 | 2,101,400.14 | | 83,512.86 |
| Total, support of the Army | 1,649,090,931.08 | 34,000,000.00 | 853,396.14 | 1,683,944,317.22 | 14,980,968.63 (1,542,904,944.10) | | 126,263,406.49 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 853,396.14 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 1,541,841,557.96 | | |
| Reserve Corps. | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance stores, equipment, etc., Reserve Officers' Training Corps (act June 15, 1917) | 524,000.00 | | | 524,000.00 | 521,000.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Total, Reserve Corps | 524,000.00 | | | 524,000.00 | 521,000.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Military Academy. | | | | | | | |
| Pay of Military Academy | 83,527.78 | | | 83,527.78 | 2,166.32 | | 81,361.46 |
| Maintenance United States Military Academy | 24,937.82 | | | 24,937.82 | 2,540.42 | | 22,397.40 |
| Total, Military Academy | 108,465.60 | | | 108,465.60 | 4,706.74 | | 103,758.86 |

Organized Militia.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Field artillery for Organized Militia..... | 75,683.76 | | | | 75,683.76 | | 44,711.55 | | 30,857.21 |
| Ammunition for field artillery, Organized Militia..... | 166,502.28 | | | | 166,502.28 | | 60,992.73 | | 105,509.55 |
| Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia..... | 59,990.96 | | | | 59,990.96 | 21,595.68 | | | 81,586.64 |
| Total, Organized Militia..... | 301,552.00 | | | | 301,552.00 | 21,595.68 | 105,704.28 | | 218,053.40 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | | 21,595.68 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | | 53,508.50 | | |
| National Guard. | | | | | | | | | |
| Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard..... | 2,792,982.69 | | | | 2,792,982.69 | | 802,234.74 | | 1,990,747.95 |
| Ranges for field-artillery target practice, National Guard..... | 136,080.24 | | | | 136,080.24 | | 31.04 | | 136,049.20 |
| Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard..... | 2,331,800.31 | | | | 2,331,800.31 | | 1,906,861.66 | | 424,938.65 |
| Total, National Guard..... | 5,260,863.24 | | | | 5,260,863.24 | | 2,709,127.44 | | 2,551,735.80 |
| Civilian military training. | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian military training camps..... | 1,172,207.44 | | | | 1,172,207.44 | | 557,611.52 | | 614,595.92 |
| Civilian military training camps (act June 15, 1917)..... | 227,690.31 | | | | 227,690.31 | | 185,645.90 | | 41,844.41 |
| Military training camp, Fort Douglas, Utah..... | 8,083.73 | | | | 8,083.73 | | 148.04 | | 7,945.69 |
| Ordnance stores and equipment, civilian military training camps (act June 15, 1917)..... | 3,750,000.00 | | | | 3,750,000.00 | | 3,561,268.16 | | 188,706.84 |
| Ordnance supplies for military equipment of schools and colleges (act June 15, 1917)..... | 218,000.00 | | | | 218,000.00 | | 216,600.00 | | 1,400.00 |
| Total, civilian military training..... | 5,375,791.48 | | | | 5,375,791.48 | | 4,521,298.62 | | 854,492.86 |
| Fortifications. | | | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | | | |
| Gun and mortar batteries (act June 15, 1917)..... | 2,500,000.00 | | | | 2,500,000.00 | | 742,611.28 | | 1,757,388.72 |
| Electrical installations at seacoast fortifications (act June 15, 1917)..... | 1,700,000.00 | | | | 1,700,000.00 | | 838,644.04 | | 861,355.96 |
| Searchlights for defensive purposes (act June 15, 1917)..... | 5,900,000.00 | | | | 5,900,000.00 | | 1,608,782.46 | | 4,291,217.54 |
| Contingent expenses, seacoast fortifications (act June 15, 1917)..... | 1,000,000.00 | | | | 1,000,000.00 | | 352,598.92 | | 647,401.00 |
| Land defenses in the United States (act June 15, 1917)..... | 2,000,000.00 | | | | 2,000,000.00 | | 3,283.56 | | 1,996,716.44 |
| Case-mates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines (act June 15, 1917)..... | 500,000.00 | | | | 500,000.00 | | 115,241.74 | | 384,758.26 |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fortifications in insular possessions (act June 15, 1917)..... | 6,860,000.00 | | | | 6,860,000.00 | | 3,246,737.41 | | 3,613,262.59 |
| Armament of fortifications (act June 15, 1917)..... | 581,205,000.00 | | | | 581,205,000.00 | | 380,638,471.31 | | 200,566,528.69 |
| Proving grounds, Army (act June 15, 1917)..... | 700,000.00 | | | | 700,000.00 | | 623,922.08 | | 76,077.92 |
| Submarine mines (act June 15, 1917)..... | 3,426,330.00 | | | | 3,426,330.00 | | 2,358,540.75 | | 1,067,789.25 |
| Submarine mines in insular possessions (act June 15, 1917)..... | 73,000.00 | | | | 73,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | | 70,000.00 |
| Under the Chief of Coast Artillery: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fire control at fortifications (act June 15, 1917)..... | 3,147,225.00 | | | | 3,147,225.00 | | 470,958.90 | | 2,676,266.10 |
| Total, fortifications..... | 609,011,555.00 | | | | 609,011,555.00 | | 391,002,733.45 | | 218,008,771.55 |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1917, and the balances remaining in the Treasury subject to requisitions July 1, 1918—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arsenals.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | |
| Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal..... | | | \$1,141.31 | \$1,141.31 | \$222,976.20 | | \$1,141.31 |
| Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa..... | \$23,400.00 | | | 23,400.00 | 423.80 | | |
| Pictinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J..... | 7,500.00 | | 108.07 | 7,608.07 | 7,500.00 | | 108.07 |
| Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill..... | 251,850.00 | | | 251,850.00 | 233,790.17 | | 5,479.02 |
| Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass..... | 9,667.48 | | | 9,667.48 | 12,580.81 | | 3,981.56 |
| Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass..... | 14,200.00 | | | 14,200.00 | 6,367.48 | | 191.96 |
| Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y..... | 2,400.00 | | | 2,400.00 | 318.44 | | |
| Proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J..... | 5,100.00 | | 105.27 | 5,205.27 | 400.00 | | |
| Repairs of arsenals..... | 36,762.33 | | | 36,762.33 | 32,214.77 | | 5,205.27 |
| Repairs of arsenals (act June 15, 1917)..... | 400,000.00 | | | 400,000.00 | 363,887.90 | | 4,547.56 |
| Sodium-nitrate storage..... | 69,900.00 | | 131,392.49 | 201,292.49 | 201,292.49 | | 36,112.10 |
| Testing machine..... | 124.97 | | 9.63 | 134.60 | | | 134.60 |
| Total, arsenals..... | \$20,904.78 | | 132,757.77 | 953,662.55 | 471,326.34 | | 56,902.45 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | 425,432.76 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 132,757.77 | | |
| <i>Military posts, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | 292,675.99 | | |
| Target range, Vancouver Barracks, Wash..... | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 | | | |
| Target range, Fort Bliss, N. Mex..... | 28,720.00 | | 6,400.00 | 35,120.00 | 100,000.00 | | 35,120.00 |
| Land for aviation purposes, Army..... | 8.80 | | 9,977.90 | 9,986.70 | | | 9,986.70 |
| Total, military posts, etc..... | 128,728.80 | | 16,377.90 | 145,106.70 | 100,000.00 | | 45,106.70 |

| Miscellaneous. | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Quartermaster Corps..... | 2,751,087.67 | | 2,751,087.67 |
| Support of dependent families of enlisted men..... | 92.65 | | 92.65 |
| Furnishing commissions for officers of the Army..... | | | |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | 2,751,180.32 | | 2,751,180.32 |
| Summary of military establishment. | | | |
| Support of the Army..... | 1,649,060,931.08 | \$34,000,000.00 | |
| Reserve Corps..... | 524,000.00 | | |
| Military Academy..... | 108,465.60 | | |
| Organized Militia..... | 801,562.00 | | |
| National Guard..... | 5,280,893.24 | | |
| Civilian military training..... | 5,375,791.48 | | |
| Fortifications..... | 609,011,555.00 | | |
| Arenals..... | 820,904.78 | | |
| Military posts..... | 128,728.80 | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,751,180.32 | | |
| Total, military establishment..... | 2,273,373,982.30 | 34,000,000.00 | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | |
| RIVERS AND HARBORS. | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | |
| Maintenance, South Pass Channel, Mississippi River..... | 2,603.39 | | |
| Gauging waters of Mississippi River and its tributaries..... | 1,971.69 | | |
| Examination and survey at South Pass, Mississippi River..... | 1,000.00 | | |
| Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Minnesota Rivers..... | 2,050.00 | | |
| Operating snag boats on the Ohio River..... | 500.00 | | |
| Total rivers and harbors..... | 8,125.08 | | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | |
| Civil establishment..... | 1,719,106.62 | 6,122.99 | |
| Military establishment..... | 2,273,373,982.30 | 34,000,000.00 | |
| Rivers and harbors..... | 8,125.08 | | |
| Total..... | 2,751,017,277.00 | 34,000,000.00 | |
| | | 6,122.99 | |

TABLE 3.

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, showing the amounts drawn, by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1916, and the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110).

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| <i>War Department, salaries, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | | | |
| Office, Secretary of War..... | \$5,033.81 | ..... | ..... | \$5,033.81 | ..... | \$5,033.81 | ..... |
| Adjutant General's Office..... | 7,533.12 | ..... | ..... | 7,533.12 | ..... | 7,533.12 | ..... |
| Office Inspector General..... | 7,227.34 | ..... | ..... | 7,227.34 | ..... | 7,227.34 | ..... |
| Office of Judge Advocate General, United States Army | 86.00 | ..... | ..... | 86.00 | ..... | 86.00 | ..... |
| Signal Office..... | 18.34 | ..... | ..... | 18.34 | ..... | 18.34 | ..... |
| Office of Quartermaster General..... | 7,902.41 | ..... | ..... | 7,902.41 | ..... | 7,902.41 | ..... |
| Office of Chief of Ordnance..... | 3,304.08 | ..... | ..... | 3,304.08 | ..... | 3,304.08 | ..... |
| Office of Chief of Engineers..... | 386.10 | ..... | ..... | 386.10 | ..... | 386.10 | ..... |
| Office of Chief of Artillery..... | 1,177.89 | ..... | ..... | 1,177.89 | ..... | 1,177.89 | ..... |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs..... | 2,753.98 | ..... | ..... | 2,753.98 | ..... | 2,753.98 | ..... |
| Contingent expenses, War Department..... | 1,058.43 | ..... | ..... | 1,058.43 | ..... | 1,058.43 | ..... |
| Stationery, War Department..... | 34.16 | ..... | ..... | 34.16 | ..... | 34.16 | ..... |
| Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department. | 100.00 | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | ..... | 100.00 | ..... |
| Total, War Department, salaries, etc..... | 29,545.66 | ..... | ..... | 29,545.66 | 66.67 | 29,478.99 | ..... |
| Buildings and grounds in and around Washington. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries of employees, Public Buildings and Grounds..... | 3,236.74 | ..... | ..... | 3,236.74 | ..... | 3,236.74 | ..... |
| Contingent expenses, Public Buildings and Grounds..... | 77.66 | ..... | ..... | 77.66 | ..... | 77.66 | ..... |
| Improvement and care of public grounds..... | 376.48 | ..... | ..... | 376.48 | ..... | 376.48 | ..... |
| Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia..... | 974.58 | ..... | ..... | 974.58 | ..... | 969.08 | ..... |
| Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion..... | 13.43 | ..... | ..... | 13.43 | 5.50 | 13.43 | ..... |
| Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc..... | 3,386.16 | ..... | ..... | 3,386.16 | ..... | 3,386.16 | ..... |
| Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia..... | 668.75 | ..... | ..... | 668.75 | ..... | 668.75 | ..... |
| Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the departments and Government Printing Office..... | 6.80 | ..... | ..... | 6.80 | ..... | 6.80 | ..... |
| Repairs to building where Abraham Lincoln died..... | 7.48 | ..... | ..... | 7.48 | ..... | 7.48 | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Care and maintenance of Washington Monument. | 653.20 | | | 653.20 | | |
| Improvements, birthplaces of Washington, Wakefield, Va. | 31.50 | | | 31.50 | | |
| Total, buildings and grounds in and around Washington. | 9,431.78 | | | 9,431.78 | 5.50 | 9,426.28 |
| War Department, salaries, etc. | | | | | | |
| Buildings and grounds in and around Washington. | 29,545.06 | | | 29,545.06 | 60.07 | 29,478.99 |
| Total, War Department proper. | 9,431.78 | | | 9,431.78 | 5.50 | 9,426.28 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total, War Department proper. | 38,977.44 | | | 38,977.44 | 72.17 | 38,905.27 |
| | | | | | | |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | | | |
| Military parks, etc. | | | | | | |
| Secretary's Office: | | | | | | |
| Gettysburg National Park. | 4.96 | | | 4.96 | | 4.96 |
| Vicksburg National Military Park. | 732.00 | | | 732.00 | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | |
| Improvement of Crater Lake National Park. | 898.21 | | | 898.21 | | 898.21 |
| Improvement of Yellowstone National Park. | 60.57 | \$6.27 | | 66.84 | | 66.84 |
| Total, military parks, etc. | 1,695.74 | 6.27 | | 1,702.01 | 732.00 | 970.01 |
| Repayments in excess of payments. | | | | | 6.27 | |
| Actual expenditures. | | | | | 725.73 | |
| | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous public works—Civil. | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | |
| Survey of northern and northwestern lakes. | 169.45 | | | 169.45 | 1.16 | 168.29 |
| Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York. | 108.08 | | | 108.08 | | 108.08 |
| Permanent international commission of congresses of navigation. | 1,773.55 | | | 1,773.55 | | 1,773.55 |
| Total, miscellaneous public works—Civil. | 2,051.08 | | | 2,051.08 | 1.16 | 2,049.92 |
| | | | | | | |
| Summary, public works—Civil. | | | | | | |
| Military parks, etc. | 1,695.74 | | | 1,695.74 | 725.73 | 970.01 |
| Miscellaneous public works—Civil. | 2,051.08 | | | 2,051.08 | 1.16 | 2,049.92 |
| Total, public works—Civil. | 3,746.82 | | | 3,746.82 | 726.89 | 3,019.93 |
| | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | |
| National cemeteries. | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | |
| Care, etc., of Confederate burial plats. | 499.50 | | | 499.17 | | 492.17 |
| National cemeteries. | 1,436.51 | | | 1,440.90 | | 1,440.90 |
| Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries. | 18.85 | | | 18.85 | | 18.85 |
| Headstones for graves of soldiers. | 40.61 | | | 417.12 | | 417.12 |
| Burial of indigent soldiers. | 14.33 | \$376.51 | | 14.33 | 416.97 | 14.33 |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1916, and the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110)—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| National cemeteries—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Burial of indigent patients, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark..... | \$200.00 | ..... | ..... | \$200.00 | ..... | \$200.00 | ..... |
| Repairing roads to national cemeteries..... | 901.64 | ..... | ..... | 901.64 | ..... | 901.64 | ..... |
| Antietam battle field, preservation..... | 58.91 | ..... | ..... | 58.91 | ..... | 58.91 | ..... |
| Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil em- ployees..... | 6,613.59 | ..... | ..... | 6,613.59 | \$6,049.00 | 564.59 | ..... |
| Total, national cemeteries..... | 9,773.58 | \$376.51 | \$7.42 | 10,157.51 | 6,465.97 | 3,691.54 | ..... |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | 7.42 |  |  |  | ..... |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 6,458.55 |  | ..... |
| Support of national homes. | | | | | | | |
| Board of Managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers..... | | | | | | | |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers..... | 121,976.83 | ..... | ..... | 121,976.83 | 676.77 | 106,700.48 | \$14,539.68 |
| National Sanitarium for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Hot Springs, S. Dak..... | 6,166.25 | ..... | ..... | 6,166.25 | ..... |  | 6,166.25 |
| State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. | 75,181.92 | ..... | ..... | 75,181.92 | ..... | 75,181.92 | ..... |
| Total, support of national homes..... | 203,325.00 | ..... | ..... | 203,325.00 | 676.77 | 181,942.40 | 20,705.83 |
| Miscellaneous objects. | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department: | | | | | | | |
| Artificial limbs..... | 13,346.71 | ..... | ..... | 13,346.71 | ..... | 13,346.71 | ..... |
| Trusses for disabled soldiers..... | 1,463.87 | ..... | ..... | 1,463.87 | 6.00 | 1,457.87 | ..... |
| Appliances for disabled soldiers..... | 631.61 | ..... | ..... | 631.61 | ..... | 631.61 | ..... |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Relief acts: | 24,097.10 | 24,097.10 | 24,097.10 | 24,097.10 |
| Arrears of pay, bounty, etc., certified claims. | 1,193.25 | 1,193.25 | 1,193.25 | 1,193.25 |
| Pay, etc., of the Army, War with Spain, certified claims. | | | | |
| Total, miscellaneous objects. | 40,732.54 | 40,732.54 | 40,732.54 | 40,732.54 |
| Summary, miscellaneous. | | | | |
| National cemeteries. | 9,773.58 | | | 3,691.54 |
| Support of national homes. | 203,325.00 | 376.51 | 10,150.09 | 181,942.40 |
| Miscellaneous objects. | 40,732.54 | | 203,325.00 | 40,726.54 |
| Total, miscellaneous. | 253,881.12 | 376.51 | 254,207.63 | 20,705.83 |
| Summary, civil establishment. | | | | |
| War Department proper. | 38,977.44 | | | |
| Public works. | 3,746.82 | | | |
| Miscellaneous. | 253,881.12 | 376.51 | 38,977.44 | 38,905.27 |
| Total, civil establishment. | 296,555.38 | 376.51 | 3,746.82 | 3,019.93 |
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. | | | 254,207.63 | 20,705.83 |
| Support of the Army. | | | 296,831.89 | 20,705.83 |
| Secretary's Office: | 8,010.91 | | | |
| Contingencies of the Army. | | | 8,010.91 | 8,010.91 |
| Office of Chief of Staff: | | | | |
| Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps. | | | | |
| Expenses of military observers abroad. | 1,777.70 | 336.76 | 2,114.46 | 2,114.46 |
| Army War College. | 8,370.28 | 132.31 | 8,502.59 | 8,502.59 |
| United States service schools. | .91 | | .91 | .91 |
| Adjutant General's Department. | .94 | | .94 | .94 |
| Contingencies, headquarters of military departments, etc. | | | | |
| Chief Signal Officer: | 2,880.53 | | 2,880.53 | 2,880.53 |
| Signal service of the Army. | 21,111.73 | | 21,111.73 | |
| Expenses, commission on selection of sites for aviation schools. | | | 18,259.23 | 2,852.50 |
| Replacing Signal Corps supplies and equipment. | 25.90 | | 25.90 | 25.90 |
| Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System. | 6,867.05 | | 6,867.05 | 6,868.88 |
| Commercial telephone service at coast artillery posts. | 192.86 | | 192.86 | 192.86 |
| Quartermaster Corps: | 841.42 | | 841.42 | 841.42 |
| Pay, etc., of the Army. | 780,455.31 | | 780,455.31 | 760,722.49 |
| Mileage to officers and contract surgeons. | 5,380.07 | .46 | 5,380.53 | 5,380.53 |
| Supplies, services, and transportation. | 115,175.96 | | 115,175.96 | 1,114.59 |
| Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc. | 39,075.90 | | 39,075.90 | 71,319.87 |
| Barracks and quarters. | 91,336.13 | 44,181.88 | 135,518.01 | 38,984.20 |
| Military post exchanges. | 3,600.65 | 183.42 | 3,784.07 | 135,518.01 |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1916, and the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110)—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Support of the Army—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Roads, walks, wharves and drainage | \$12,426.36 | | \$1,347.23 | \$13,773.59 | | \$13,773.59 | |
| Construction and repair of hospitals | 11,378.81 | | | 11,378.81 | \$39.79 | 11,339.02 | |
| Quarters for hospitals | 599.48 | | 2.14 | 511.62 | | 1,511.62 | |
| Shooting galleries and ranges | 1,880.05 | | | 1,880.05 | 381.47 | 1,498.58 | |
| Maintenance, Army War College | 1,947.93 | | | 1,947.93 | | 1,947.93 | |
| Rent of buildings | 13,347.90 | | | 13,347.90 | | 13,347.90 | |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs | | | | | | | |
| Care of incane Filipino soldiers | 694.80 | | | 694.80 | | 694.80 | |
| Care of incane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry | 300.00 | | | 300.00 | | 300.00 | |
| Medical Department | | | | | | | |
| Medical and hospital department | 6,293.68 | | | 6,293.68 | | 6,157.38 | |
| Replacing medical supplies | 6,159.93 | | 8.57 | 168.50 | 136.30 | 168.50 | |
| Army Medical Museum | 300.00 | | 130.91 | 430.91 | | 430.91 | |
| Library, Surgeon General's Office | 772.36 | | 3,312.50 | 4,084.86 | | 4,084.86 | |
| Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons | 11,800.57 | | | 11,800.57 | | 11,800.57 | |
| Engineer Department | | | | | | | |
| Construction and maintenance of military and posts roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska | | | 28.11 | 28.11 | | 28.11 | |
| Engineer depots | 35.92 | | | 35.92 | | 35.92 | |
| Engineer School, Washington, D. C. | 111.70 | | | 111.70 | 56.46 | 55.24 | |
| Engineer equipment of troops | | | 13.73 | 13.73 | | | \$13.73 |
| Of Ulan assistants to Engineer officers | 34 | | | 34 | | 34 | |
| Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands | 7.67 | | | 7.67 | | 7.67 | |
| Ordnance Department | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance service | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance stores, ammunition | 1,217.12 | | | 1,217.12 | 112.76 | 1,104.36 | |
| Small-arms target practice | 141.18 | | | 141.18 | 22.61 | 118.57 | |
| Manufacture of arms | 245.34 | | | 337.61 | | 337.61 | |
| Ordnance stores and supplies | 16.30 | | 92.27 | 16.39 | | 389.01 | |
| National trophy and medals for rifle contests | 388.63 | | | 389.01 | 11.39 | 389.01 | |
| Automatic rifles | 6.62 | | .48 | 6.62 | | 6.62 | |
| | 981.25 | | | 981.25 | | 6.62 | 981.25 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Armored motor cars | 52.31 | 71,718.94 | 49,770.77 | 71,718.94 | 52.31 | 71,260.02 | 458.92 | 2,108.57 |
| Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores | | | | | | | | |
| Total, support of the Army | 1,220,839.33 | | | | 1,270,610.10 | 158,774.22 | 1,109,726.31 | |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | | 49,770.77 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | | 109,003.45 | | |
| <i>Military Academy.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of Military Academy | 38,892.79 | | | | 38,892.79 | | 38,897.90 | |
| Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy | 1,253.88 | | | | 1,253.88 | 5.50 | 1,253.88 | |
| Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings and grounds, Military Academy | 199.07 | | | | 199.07 | | 199.07 | |
| Total, Military Academy | 41,262.14 | | | | 41,262.14 | 5.50 | 41,256.64 | |
| <i>Organized Militia.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Field artillery for Organized Militia | 267.61 | | | | 267.61 | | 267.61 | |
| Ammunition for field artillery, Organized Militia | 228.40 | | | | 444.43 | | 444.43 | |
| Care of horses and material, field artillery, Organized Militia | 99,519.50 | | 219.03 | | 99,544.50 | | 99,544.50 | |
| Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia | 36,797.10 | | 25.00 | | 32,018.24 | | 32,018.24 | |
| Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., Organized Militia | | | 16,221.14 | | 66,167.30 | | 66,167.30 | |
| Total, Organized Militia | 135,809.61 | | 66,167.30 | | 218,442.08 | | 152,274.78 | |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | | 16,468.17 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | | 49,702.13 | | |
| <i>Arsenals.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | | |
| Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. | 26.65 | | | | 26.65 | | 26.65 | |
| Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. | 14,723.10 | | | | 14,723.10 | | 14,723.10 | |
| Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill. | 1,637.03 | | | | 1,637.03 | | 1,637.03 | |
| Rock Island power plant, Rock Island, Ill. | 59.19 | | | | 59.19 | | 59.19 | |
| Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass. | 403.21 | | | | 403.21 | | 403.21 | |
| Repairs of arsenals | 386.88 | | 676.70 | | 1,063.58 | | 1,063.58 | |
| Testing machines | | | 147.87 | | 147.87 | | 147.87 | |
| Total, arsenals | 17,226.06 | | 824.57 | | 18,060.63 | | 18,060.63 | |
| <i>Military posts, etc.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | | |
| Severance system, Fort Monroe, Va. | 319.73 | | | | 319.73 | | 319.73 | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | | |
| Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y. | 245.95 | | | | 245.95 | | 245.95 | |
| Total, military posts, etc. | 565.68 | | | | 565.68 | | 565.68 | |

Statement of balances of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, showing the amounts drawn by requisition upon the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, in settlement of outstanding liabilities created during the fiscal year 1916, and the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110)—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary, military establishment.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Support of the Army..... | \$1,220,839.33 | | | \$1,220,839.33 | \$109,093.45 | \$1,109,726.31 | \$2,109.57 |
| Military Academy..... | 41,262.14 | | | 41,262.14 | 5.50 | 41,256.64 | |
| Organized Militia..... | 135,809.61 | \$66,167.30 | | 201,976.91 | 49,702.13 | 152,274.78 | |
| Arsenals..... | 17,238.06 | | \$924.57 | 18,060.63 | | 18,060.63 | |
| Military posts, etc..... | 565.68 | | | 565.68 | | 565.68 | |
| Total, military establishment..... | 1,415,712.82 | 66,167.30 | 824.57 | 1,482,704.69 | 158,711.08 | 1,321,884.04 | 2,109.57 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | 824.57 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 157,886.51 | | |
| RIVERS AND HARBORS. | | | | | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | | | | |
| Gauging waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries..... | 846.09 | | | 846.09 | | 846.09 | |
| Removing obstructions in Mississippi, Archataya, and Old Rivers..... | 6,752.62 | | | 6,752.62 | | 6,752.62 | |
| Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Minnesota Rivers..... | 2,879.73 | | | 2,879.73 | 629.65 | 2,250.08 | |
| Operating snag boats on the Ohio River..... | 14,789.25 | | | 14,789.25 | | 14,789.25 | |
| Total, rivers and harbors..... | 25,267.69 | | | 25,267.69 | 629.65 | 24,638.04 | |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | |
| Civil establishment..... | 296,555.38 | 376.51 | | 296,931.89 | 7,940.38 | 288,991.51 | 20,705.83 |
| Military establishment..... | 1,415,712.82 | 66,167.30 | | 1,481,880.12 | 157,886.51 | 1,321,884.04 | 2,109.57 |
| Rivers and harbors..... | 25,267.69 | | | 25,267.69 | 629.65 | 24,638.04 | |
| Total..... | 1,737,535.89 | 66,543.81 | | 1,804,079.70 | 166,456.54 | 1,614,807.76 | 22,815.40 |

TABLE 4.

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and prior years, showing the amounts paid out of the Treasury by requisition or Treasury settlement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110) and the balances remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1918.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| <i>National cemeteries.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | |
| National cemeteries, 1915..... | | \$4.31 | \$17.44 | \$17.44 | \$4.31 | \$17.44 | |
| Headstones for graves of soldiers, certified claims..... | | | | | | | |
| Total, national cemeteries..... | | 4.31 | 17.44 | 21.75 | 4.31 | 17.44 | |
| Less payments..... | | | 4.31 | | | | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | 13.13 | | | | |
| <i>Support of national homes.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: | | | | | | | |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, certified claims..... | | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | |
| Total, support of national homes..... | | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | |
| <i>Summary, miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | | | |
| National cemeteries..... | | 4.31 | 13.13 | 17.44 | | 17.44 | |
| Support of national homes..... | | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | | 5.31 | 13.13 | 18.44 | 1.00 | 17.44 | |
| Less payments..... | | | 1.00 | | | | |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | 12.13 | | | | |

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and prior years, showing the amounts paid out of the Treasury by requisition or Treasury settlement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110) and the balances remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1918—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---|------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Summary, civil establishment—Continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | \$5.31 | \$12.13 | \$17.44 | | \$17.44 | |
| Total, civil establishment..... | | 5.31 | 12.13 | 17.44 | | 17.44 | |
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Support of the Army.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Office of Chief of Staff: | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps, 1915..... | | | .64 | .64 | | .64 | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | | | | |
| Pay, etc., of the Army— | | | | | | | |
| Certified claims..... | \$1,278.65 | 6,962.42 | 2.90 | 8,421.07 | \$6,962.42 | 2.90 | \$1,278.65 |
| 1910..... | | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | | 2.90 | |
| 1911..... | | 48.66 | 48.66 | 48.66 | | 48.66 | |
| 1912..... | | | .96 | .96 | | .96 | |
| 1913..... | | | 101.23 | 101.23 | | 101.23 | |
| 1914..... | | | 534.25 | 534.25 | | 534.25 | |
| 1915..... | 78,983.66 | | 4,920.84 | 78,904.50 | | 78,904.50 | |
| Extra-duty pay to enlisted men as clerks at Army divisions and department headquarters, certified claims..... | | 2,984.60 | | 2,984.60 | 2,984.60 | | |
| Mileage to officers and contract surgeons— | | | | | | | |
| Certified claims..... | | | | | | | |
| 1913 and 1914..... | | 77.50 | 31.93 | 77.50 | 77.50 | 31.93 | |
| Subsistence of the Army— | | | | | | | |
| 1914..... | | | 400.00 | 400.00 | | 400.00 | |
| 1915..... | | | 355.45 | 355.45 | | 355.45 | |

[illegible]

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and prior years, showing the amounts paid out of the Treasury by requisition or Treasury settlement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury by operation of law (18 Stat., 110), and the balances remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1918—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arsenals.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | | | | |
| Repairs of arsenals, 1915..... | | | \$633.59 | \$633.59 | | \$633.59 | |
| Testing machine, 1915..... | | | 63.60 | 63.60 | | 63.60 | |
| Total, arsenals..... | | | 697.19 | 697.19 | | 697.19 | |
| <i>Summary, military establishment.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Support of the Army..... | \$82,331.77 | \$40,578.83 | 21,999.77 | 144,910.37 | | 143,631.72 | \$1,278.65 |
| Organized Militia..... | | | 96.47 | 96.47 | | 96.47 | |
| Arsenals..... | | | 697.19 | 697.19 | | 697.19 | |
| Total, military establishment..... | 82,331.77 | 40,578.83 | 22,793.43 | 145,704.03 | | 144,425.38 | 1,278.65 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | |
| Civil establishment..... | | 5.31 | 12.13 | 17.44 | | 17.44 | |
| Military establishment..... | 82,331.77 | 40,578.83 | 22,793.43 | 145,704.03 | | 144,425.38 | 1,278.65 |
| Total..... | 82,331.77 | 40,584.14 | 22,805.56 | 145,721.47 | | 144,442.82 | 1,278.65 |
| SUMMARY. | | | | | | | |
| Civil establishment: | | | | | | | |
| War Department salaries, etc.— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1915..... | \$109.39 | \$12,510,569.54 | | \$12,510,578.93 | \$811,791,671.77 | | \$719,077.16 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 1,417,728.24 | | | 1,417,728.24 | 1,326,131.60 | | 89,594.44 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 29,546.06 | | | 29,546.06 | 66.67 | \$29,478.99 | |
| Total, War Department salaries, etc..... | 1,447,381.29 | 12,510,569.54 | | 13,957,853.23 | 13,119,870.24 | 29,478.99 | 808,601.60 |

[illegible]

SUMMARY—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Civil establishment—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Support of national homes— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | \$107,714.78 | \$5,085,500.00 | | \$5,773,214.78 | \$5,085,402.47 | | \$107,752.31 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 6,416.56 | 6,122.99 | \$199,451.96 | 211,991.51 | 676.77 | \$181,942.40 | 211,991.51 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 203,325.00 | 1.00 | | 203,325.00 | 1.00 | | 20,706.88 |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Total, support of national homes..... | 317,456.34 | 5,671,623.99 | 199,451.96 | 6,188,532.29 | 5,696,140.24 | 181,942.40 | 340,449.65 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | 199,451.96 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 5,496,688.28 | | |
| Miscellaneous objects— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 780,431.83 | 30,000.00 | | 1,589,177.79 | 614,638.08 | 31.23 | 974,508.48 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 66,918.96 | 798,746.26 | 203.50 | 66,122.46 | 30,000.00 | | 36,122.46 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 40,732.64 | | | 40,732.54 | 6.00 | 40,726.54 | |
| Total, miscellaneous objects..... | 887,083.03 | 30,000.00 | 203.50 | 1,696,032.79 | 30,000.00 | 40,757.77 | 1,010,630.94 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | 798,746.26 | | | 614,644.08 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 203.50 | | |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | 1,267,876.78 | 7,285,571.07 | | 8,553,450.85 | 6,862,709.00 | 226,409.15 | 1,464,332.70 |
| Total, civil establishment..... | 3,747,467.17 | 26,188,268.13 | | 29,935,725.30 | 26,323,683.16 | 268,527.63 | 3,343,524.51 |
| Military establishment: | | | | | | | |
| Support of the Army— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 29,623,400.79 | 4,980,966.63 | | 4,122,884,913.52 | 84,150,000.00 | | 1,175,020,716.83 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 1,649,090,931.08 | 4,088,280,546.10 | | 1,863,714,196.69 | 2,863,714,196.69 | | 126,268,406.49 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 1,220,839.33 | 34,000,000.00 | | 1,683,090,931.08 | 14,980,966.63 | | 2,109.57 |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | 82,331.77 | 40,578.83 | 21,999.77 | 1,220,839.33 | 1,541,841,557.96 | 1,109,726.31 | 1,278.65 |
| Total, support of the Army..... | 1,650,017,502.97 | 38,980,966.63 | 21,999.77 | 5,807,341,594.30 | 199,130,966.63 | 1,253,358.03 | 1,301,262,511.54 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | 4,088,321,124.93 | | | 4,405,664,758.10 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 21,999.77 | | |
| Total, military establishment..... | | | | | 4,405,642,758.33 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| Reserve Corps— | 1,215,000.00 | 4,720,000.00 | 5,935,000.00 | 2,450,371.19 | ..... | 3,484,628.81 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 524,000.00 | ..... | 524,000.00 | 521,000.00 | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Reserve Corps..... | 1,739,000.00 | 4,720,000.00 | 6,459,000.00 | 2,971,371.19 | ..... | 3,487,628.81 |
| Military Academy— | 19,200.00 | 1,359,446.18 | 1,378,646.18 | 1,207,025.69 | ..... | 171,620.49 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 108,465.60 | ..... | 108,465.60 | 4,708.74 | ..... | 103,758.86 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 41,262.14 | ..... | 41,262.14 | 5.50 | 41,266.64 | ..... |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Military Academy..... | 168,927.74 | 1,359,446.18 | 1,528,373.92 | 1,211,737.93 | 41,266.64 | 275,379.35 |
| Organized Militia— | 578,303.11 | ..... | 578,303.11 | 60,274.54 | ..... | 518,028.57 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 301,562.00 | ..... | 301,562.00 | 83,508.60 | ..... | 218,053.40 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 136,806.61 | 66,167.30 | 201,976.91 | 49,702.13 | 152,274.78 | ..... |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | ..... | ..... | 96.47 | ..... | 96.47 | ..... |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Organized Militia..... | 1,015,674.72 | 66,167.30 | 1,081,838.49 | 193,485.27 | 152,371.25 | 736,081.97 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96.47 | ..... | ..... |
| Actual expenditures..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193,388.80 | ..... | ..... |
| National Guard— | 43,736,780.40 | 13,512,000.00 | 57,248,780.40 | 36,706,591.73 | ..... | 20,542,188.67 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 5,260,463.24 | ..... | 5,260,863.24 | 2,709,127.44 | ..... | 218,531,735.80 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, National Guard..... | 48,997,643.64 | 13,512,000.00 | 62,509,643.64 | 39,415,719.17 | ..... | 23,083,924.47 |
| Civilian military training— | 249,919.78 | 5,671,000.00 | 5,920,919.78 | 5,254,422.41 | ..... | 666,497.37 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 5,375,791.48 | ..... | 5,375,791.48 | 4,521,238.62 | ..... | 854,492.86 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, civilian military training..... | 5,625,711.26 | 5,671,000.00 | 11,296,711.26 | 9,775,721.03 | ..... | 1,520,990.23 |
| Fortifications— | 69,007,127.84 | 1,518,266,129.84 | 1,587,273,267.68 | 753,110,707.04 | ..... | 834,162,560.64 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 609,011,555.00 | ..... | 609,011,555.00 | 391,002,783.45 | ..... | 218,068,771.55 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total fortifications..... | 678,018,682.84 | 1,518,266,129.84 | 2,196,284,822.68 | 1,144,113,490.49 | ..... | 1,082,171,332.19 |

SUMMARY—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| Civil establishment—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Support of national homes— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | \$107,714.78 | \$5,665,500.00 | | \$5,773,214.78 | \$5,665,462.47 | | \$107,752.31 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 6,416.56 | 6,122.99 | \$199,451.96 | 211,991.51 | 676.77 | | 211,991.51 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 203,325.00 | | | 203,325.00 | 1.00 | | 20,705.88 |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Total, support of national homes..... | 317,456.34 | 5,671,622.99 | 199,451.96 | 6,186,532.29 | 5,668,140.24 | 181,942.40 | 340,449.65 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | 199,451.96 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 5,468,688.28 | | |
| Miscellaneous objects— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 760,431.53 | { 30,000.00 | | 1,589,177.79 | 614,638.08 | 31.23 | 974,508.48 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 65,918.96 | 785,746.26 | | 66,122.46 | 30,000.00 | | 36,122.46 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 40,732.54 | | 203.50 | 40,732.54 | 6.00 | 40,726.54 | |
| Total, miscellaneous objects..... | 867,083.03 | { 30,000.00 | 203.50 | 1,696,032.79 | { 30,000.00 | 40,757.77 | 1,010,630.94 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | 785,746.26 | | | 614,644.08 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 203.50 | | |
| Military establishment— | | | | | | | |
| Support of the Army— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 1,267,879.78 | 7,285,571.07 | | 8,553,450.85 | 6,862,709.00 | 226,409.15 | 1,464,332.70 |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | 8,747,467.17 | 26,188,268.13 | | 29,935,735.30 | 26,322,683.16 | 268,527.63 | 3,343,594.51 |
| Total, civil establishment..... | | | | | | | |
| Military establishment: | | | | | | | |
| Support of the Army— | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 29,622,400.79 | { 4,980,966.63 | | 4,122,884,913.52 | { 4,150,000.00 | | 1,175,020,716.83 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 1,649,000,831.08 | 4,088,280,546.10 | | 1,683,060,831.08 | 2,863,714,196.63 | | 126,268,406.49 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 1,220,839.23 | 34,000,000.00 | | 1,220,839.23 | { 1,541,841,557.96 | | 2,109.57 |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | 82,331.77 | 40,578.83 | 21,999.77 | 144,910.37 | 109,003.45 | 1,109,726.31 | 1,278.65 |
| Total, support of the Army..... | 1,680,017,502.97 | { 38,980,966.63 | 21,999.77 | 5,807,341,594.30 | { 99,130,966.63 | 1,253,358.03 | 1,301,262,511.54 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | 4,088,321,124.93 | | | 4,405,664,788.10 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | 21,999.77 | | |
| | | | | | 4,405,642,788.33 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| Reserve Corps— | 1,215,000.00 | 4,720,000.00 | 5,935,000.00 | 2,450,371.19 | ..... | 3,484,628.81 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 524,000.00 | ..... | 524,000.00 | 521,000.00 | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Reserve Corps..... | 1,739,000.00 | 4,720,000.00 | 6,459,000.00 | 2,971,371.19 | ..... | 3,487,628.81 |
| Military Academy— | 19,200.00 | 1,359,446.18 | 1,378,646.18 | 1,207,025.69 | ..... | 171,620.49 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 108,465.60 | ..... | 108,465.60 | 4,708.74 | ..... | 103,758.86 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 41,262.14 | ..... | 41,262.14 | 5.50 | 41,263.64 | ..... |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Military Academy..... | 168,927.74 | 1,359,446.18 | 1,528,373.92 | 1,211,737.93 | 41,263.64 | 275,379.35 |
| Organized Militia— | 578,303.11 | ..... | 578,303.11 | 60,274.54 | ..... | 518,028.57 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 301,562.00 | ..... | 301,562.00 | 83,508.60 | ..... | 218,063.40 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 136,806.61 | ..... | 201,976.91 | 49,702.13 | 152,374.78 | ..... |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | ..... | 66,167.30 | 96.47 | ..... | 96.47 | ..... |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Organized Militia..... | 1,015,674.72 | 66,167.30 | 1,081,938.49 | 183,485.27 | 152,371.25 | 736,081.97 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96.47 | ..... | ..... |
| Actual expenditures..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 183,388.80 | ..... | ..... |
| National Guard— | 43,738,780.40 | 13,512,000.00 | 57,248,780.40 | 36,708,591.73 | ..... | 20,542,188.67 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 5,260,863.24 | ..... | 5,260,863.24 | 2,709,127.44 | ..... | 218,735.80 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, National Guard..... | 48,997,643.64 | 13,512,000.00 | 62,509,643.64 | 39,415,719.17 | ..... | 23,063,924.47 |
| Civilian military training— | 249,919.78 | 5,671,000.00 | 5,920,919.78 | 5,254,422.41 | ..... | 666,497.37 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 5,375,791.48 | ..... | 5,375,791.48 | 4,521,238.62 | ..... | 854,492.86 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, civilian military training..... | 5,625,711.26 | 5,671,000.00 | 11,296,711.26 | 9,775,721.03 | ..... | 1,520,990.23 |
| Fortifications— | 69,007,127.84 | 1,518,266,129.84 | 1,587,273,267.68 | 753,110,707.04 | ..... | 834,182,580.64 |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 609,011,555.00 | ..... | 609,011,555.00 | 391,029,783.45 | ..... | 218,063,771.55 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total fortifications..... | 678,018,682.84 | 1,518,266,129.84 | 2,196,284,822.68 | 1,144,113,490.49 | ..... | 1,052,171,332.19 |

SUMMARY—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | | Balances July 1, 1917. | Appropriated July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Repayments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1918. | Balances June 30, 1918. |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Civil establishment—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenals— | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | | \$2,692,828.72 | { \$471,326.34 24,626,500.00 } | | \$27,760,655.06 | \$20,387,088.06 | | \$7,403,651.40 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | | 820,904.78 | | | 820,904.78 | { 471,326.34 262,675.99 } | | 56,902.45 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | | 17,236.06 | | \$824.57 | 18,060.63 | | \$18,060.63 | |
| Fiscal year 1915 and prior years..... | | | | 697.19 | 697.19 | | 697.19 | |
| Total arsenals..... | | 3,530,969.56 | { 471,326.34 24,626,500.00 } | 1,521.76 | 28,680,317.66 | { 471,326.34 20,679,679.65 } | 18,757.82 | 7,460,553.85 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | 1,521.76 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | 20,678,157.89 | | |
| Military posts— | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | | 1,648,319.54 | { 100,000.00 8,518,023.48 } | | 10,266,343.02 | 6,991,180.90 | | 3,275,162.12 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | | 128,728.80 | | 16,377.90 | 145,106.70 | 100,000.00 | | 45,106.70 |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | | 565.68 | | | 565.68 | | 565.68 | |
| Total, military posts..... | | 1,777,614.02 | { 100,000.00 8,518,023.48 } | 16,377.90 | 10,412,015.40 | { 100,000.00 6,991,180.90 } | 565.68 | 3,320,268.82 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | 16,377.90 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | 6,974,803.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | | 47,202.38 | 1,774,005.29 | | 1,821,207.67 | 1,770,681.01 | | 50,526.66 |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | | 2,751,180.32 | | 16,914.78 | 2,768,095.10 | | | 2,768,095.10 |
| Total, miscellaneous..... | | 2,798,382.70 | 1,774,005.29 | 16,914.78 | 4,589,302.67 | 1,770,681.01 | | 2,818,621.76 |
| Repayments in excess of payments..... | | | | | | 16,914.78 | | |
| Actual expenditures..... | | | | | | 1,753,766.23 | | |
| Total, military establishment..... | | 2,423,660,119.45 | 5,666,584,387.02 | | 8,090,624,516.47 | { 1,901,500,000.00 5,632,730,914.06 } | 1,466,308.42 | 2,396,177,262.99 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Rivers and Harbors: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year 1918..... | 40,922,113.90 | { 4,663,105.69 } | 88,559,392.24 | { 4,663,105.69 } | 904.84 | 50,195,455.52 | | | |
| Fiscal year 1917..... | 8,125.08 | 37,974,142.65 | 8,125.08 | 28,069,885.19 | 4,085.28 | 4,085.28 | | | |
| Fiscal year 1916..... | 25,267.69 | ..... | 25,267.69 | 4,039.80 | 24,638.04 | ..... |  |  |  |
| Total, rivers and harbors..... | 40,955,506.67 | { 4,663,105.69 } | 88,592,755.01 | { 4,663,105.69 } | 25,542.88 | 50,199,551.80 | | | |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil establishment..... | 3,747,467.17 | 26,188,268.13 | 29,935,735.30 | 26,323,682.16 | 268,827.63 | 3,343,524.51 | | | |
| Military establishment..... | 2,423,690,119.45 | 5,666,834,397.02 | 8,090,624,516.47 | 1,601,150,000.00 | 1,466,302.42 | 2,396,177,292.99 | | | |
| Rivers and harbors..... | 40,955,506.67 | 37,974,142.65 | 78,929,649.32 | 5,632,736,914.06 | 25,542.88 | 50,199,551.80 | | | |
| Total..... | 2,468,393,063.29 | 5,730,996,807.80 | 8,199,389,901.09 | 1,601,150,000.00 | 1,760,376.93 | 2,449,720,869.80 | | | |
| | | | | 5,687,759,151.86 | | | | | |

NOTE.—Figures shown in boldface type represent amounts transferred between appropriations and therefore neither appropriations nor expenditures.
 1. Amount transferred to Bureau of War Risk Insurance, \$60,000,000; amount transferred to Navy ledger, \$180,000.



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